HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,312—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
22nd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	66 3	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903		
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Collelani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mestrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,268	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1 700 tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 24th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m. calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 1st November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th October, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550

Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck

The following sailings have been arranged ;—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,069	3rd Nov.	1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	12th "	"
ARABIA	G. Read	3,598	1st Dec.	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th "	"
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N.R.	5,124	3rd Jan.,	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,611	19th "	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,166	26th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office,

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

				Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings	25	in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25	"	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50	"	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25	"	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings	25	"	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25	"	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50	"	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50	"	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50	"	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100	"	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100	"	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation,

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23 — Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPI

3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.

5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
Per S. S. OOMRAVATI,
FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
SATURDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, AT 9 P.M.
BAND. REFRESHMENTS.

Tickets Rs. 2 each at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., MONGINI BROS. and at the APOLLO BUNDER on the night of the Excursion.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "GISELA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

AWARD OF Rs. 5,000.

COMPETITION DESIGNS for Public Offices with a DURBAR HALL, required by the Gondal State. An award of (Rs 5,000) five thousand rupees shall be granted to the best design approved by H. H. The THAKORE SAHEB. The designs should be directed to the State Engineer on or before the 1st February, 1905.

For particulars of requirements and conditions of award apply to the Undersigned.

BALABHAI G., L. C. E,
State Engineer.
Gondal (Kathiawar).

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons Woollen and Cotton Tweeds. Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market,
Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Bombay Agent, N. G. S. Railway, Treacher's Building, Fort, Bombay, at his office up to 12 NOON, on 23rd November, 1904, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the broad and metre gauge Sections of the Company's system for the year 1905, commencing from the 1st January, 1905.

2 Stores to consist of :—

	Approximate requirements.
1—Castor Oil best	75 tons.
2—Cocoanut Oil best	12 tons.
3—Oil Kerosine 150°, Snow Flake ...	6,000 gallons.
4—Oil Kerosine 125°, Anchor Brand	20,800 gallons.
5—Oil Kerosine in Bulks	22,300 gallons.
6—Mineral Oil suitable for Axles	50 tons.
7—Mineral Oil suitable for Cylinders.	18 tons.
8—Linseed Oil Raw (British)	600 gallons.
9—Linseed Oil Boiled (British)	400 gallons.
10—Linseed Oil Country (double boiled)	150 gallons.
11—Oil Turpentine	1,200 gallons.
12—Cotton Waste No. I. best	35 tons.

3. Samples of all items to be submitted except Kerosine Oil in cases.

4. Quotations to be for delivery FREE ON TRUCKS Wari Bunder Station, Bombay.

5. The contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes.

6. Empty Cocoanut and Castor Oil Casks will be returned free.

7. The Agent and Manager reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender.

8. Forms of Tender can be had on application to the Bombay Agent, on payment of one Government Rupee.

9. Tenders should be superscribed :—"Tender for Annual Contract Stores," and a deposit of Government British Rupees (200) Two hundred only, must accompany each Tender, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

10. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in Cash to the extent of five per cent, of the value of the contract and also pay the cost of the Stamps on the Agreement.

11. The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper, H. H. N. G. S. Rys. Co. Ltd.
Secunderabad, 13th October, 1904.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 21st November, 1904, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1905 :—

- I. Miscellaneous Stores mostly of Country produce and manufacture
- II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow,
- III. Stationery.
- IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II: from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Items III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specifications and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S.M. Railway at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores",
"Tender for Oils, etc.",
"Tender for Stationery",
"Tender for Clothing",

as the case may be,

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1904, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent,
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 15th October, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1880,)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BRITANNIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th Oct, 1904.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October, 1904, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1904.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th October, to TUESDAY the 8th November, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents;
THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LD.
Bombay, 13th October, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHATRI BHAWAN KALLA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, deceased.

DAMODUR MORARJI, of Bombay Hindu Khatri Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at 2nd Sutar Gully, outside the Fort, the Surviving Executor named in the Will, of the abovenamed deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI,
The 11th day of October, 1904.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND AND WADIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Britannia Mills, which was advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th October, 1904.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 .... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 .... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets .... Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income .... Rs. 2 Crores.

Assurance with 50 per cent,
Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,148	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

TO LET.—HOUSE, at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rebsch. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA. Girgaum. Bombay."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-6 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8 Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN. for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS. CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 5	68 4	52 6	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 5	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.
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CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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HANKOW.
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ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order,

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

COTTON WASTE FOR SALE.

NO. 1 Waste, Broken and Bottom Cops, Droppings, Fly, Strippings, &c. Samples on application to

CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY,
LIMITED, Cawnpore.

QUEEN'S ROAD CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS AND COACH FACTORY.

FOR SALE.

BEST English-made new and second-hand CARRIAGES of all kinds, of well-known London Builders, recently arrived. Also a Carriage convertible into Brougham and Victoria has come. Big C Spring Carriages in very good order suitable for Rajas and Princes.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED, VARNISHED, RUBBER TYRES, of only best quality put on and greased, etc, with entire satisfaction under experienced European Supervision. Decent comfortable Carriages of all kinds with single and double Horses supplied on hire. Apply

HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS.,
Coach Builders, Agents and Contractors,
5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,

Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa,
Nairobi,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)

Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)

Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

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JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
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HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-8	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£98	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7-8	= + 1-8
2 months hence	26 5-8	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	58 1-8	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12	= + 1-2
Berlin	20·35 1-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
6 " "	2 7-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 3-8 per cent	= — 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 13 16 S.-O. quiet

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 1-2 value.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 1-8 N.-D. sellers } easier
Red Karachi 29 1-2 N.-D. sellers }

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·36. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 64,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·30	5·30	5·33
— 4	— 4	— 2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·35	5·36	5·37
— 2	— 2	— 2
April.-May.	**May-June.**	
5·38	5·39	
— 2	— 2	

Receipts at U S Ports	90,000
Do. last year	70,000
Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Do. do Continent	4,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·35 + 15
Futures, month of December	9·98 + 11
Do. do. March	10·14 + 12
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 7-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·92 + 13
Do. do. April	10·14 + 11
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 18th October, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,182 bales.
Wheat	30,680 cwts.
Linseed	4,511 "
Rape, Ral and Mustard	2,360 "
Gingellyseed	1,637 "
Poppyseed	411 "
Groundnuts	46 "
Castorseed	34,708 "
Rice	661 "
Myrabollams	365 "
Cottonseed	6,483 "
Mowraseed	3,578 "
Gram	2,281 "
Jcowar	7,039 "
Maize	73 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	5
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	25 7-8

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 19.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				1s 4 1-32d to 1-4 1-16
Bank Demand				
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 3-8d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		135 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	189 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-11
1st Settlement ...31st October	97·10

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do	13th October	4	do
Bank of Bengal do	13th October	5	do
Bank of Madras do	6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs. a. p.
Ready	5 15 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 7
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 8 0 to 5 9
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	28 0 0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.	
Howree Khandeish	Rs. 37 to 38
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.	
Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 28 3-4
Club No. 1	Rs. 29 1-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	7,000
Imports	do	10,000

	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
	5·32	5·32
	+2	+2
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·35	5·37	5·38
+2	+2	+2
Mch-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
5.39	5·40	5·41
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady, with little inclination on the part of buyers to operate. Some sales of ready new Bengals were reported at Rs. 245 to Rs. 252 mill terms.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th Oct, 1904, as compared with the statement of 27th Sept. 1904 :—

	Sept. 20.			Sept. 27.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,28,50,000	0	0	1,28,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,81,01,049	10	3	1,96,51,780	15	1
Other Deposits, &c.	8,89,45,124	7	1	9,21,90,762	2	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	19,48,058	1	19	19,77,613	2	1
Sundries	21,00,325	4	10	21,42,466	10	6
Rs.	14,39,44,557	8	9	14,88,12,622	14	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,84,52,744	4	8	1,74,97,979	4	8
Other authotised Investment	58,57,606	4	2	53,30,116	4	2
Loans on Govt and other authorized Securities	2,11,91,221	5	5	2,16,89,831	1	10
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,77,57,216	12	0	1,83,09,190	15	1
Bills discounted &c	3,93,67,304	9	11	3,12,89,905	6	6
Balances with other Banks	20,95,229	9	1	18,24,013	3	1
Bullions	610	0	0	640	0	0
Dead Stock	18,03,465	10	9	18,05,678	12	6
Stamps	12,336	11	6	12,053	9	3
Suddries	11,68,327	2	5	11,46,943	0	9
	9,86,84,095	5	11	9,89,06,352	9	10
Cash &c., at Head Office	1,33,30,446	6	7	1,61,57,799	12	11
Do. at Branches	3,19,30,015	12	3	3,37,48,470	7	4
Rs.	14,39,44,557	8	9	14,88,12,622	14	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,26,010	Increase
Do. at Branches	11,24,721	Do
Other Deposits	32,45,638	Increase
Post Bills	29,555	Do
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	14,60,258	Decrease
Loans	4,98,611	Increase
Accounts of Credit	5,51,974	Do.
Mercantile Bills	9,22,601	Do.
Cash at Head Office	28,27,353	Do
Cash Branches	18,18,455	Do

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

OCTOBER 19.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th October 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	7	53 p.m.	15	30
Teheran	19	2	15 a.m.	..	23
Suez	19	2	50 p.m.	..	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 19th October, 1904.

	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.		M.
From Calcutta	0	56	0	4
Karachi	0	16	0	1
Madras	0	45	0	7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGE DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAHAN—October 15, at Rayapuram, the wife of C Gahan Presidency Magistrate, of a son.

PALMER—October 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr F Palmer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BISHOP—SHARP—October 14, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square, Calcutta, by Reverend Professor W S Urquhart, M A, Robert Wilson Bishop, Deputy Superintendent, Government of India Printing, to Margaret Elizabeth, younger daughter of John McLagan Sharp, of Edinburgh.

BATHGATE—GRANT—October 14, at St Andrew's Church, by the Rev T Scot, Richard Ged Muir Bathgate, 3rd son of Robert Bathgate, Esq. of Calton Road, Edinburgh, to Jean Hertram Grant, eldest daughter of William Grant Esq, M , of Croft Park Blantyre, Scotland.

KEMPSON—McDOWELL—October 6, at Christ Church, Bankipore, by the Rev E W Keeling, Edward Chad Randall Kempson (1st Brahmans), second son of the late George William Douglas Kempson, 14th Hussars, and Mrs Douglas Kempson formerly of Strode House, Walton by Clevedon, Somersetshire, to Ethel Mabel, third daughter of G R McDowell, C E, late Divisional Engineer, Indian P W D (retired).

SPENCER—PAYN—October 14, at the Hudson Memorial Church, Bangalore City, by the Rev D A Rees, the Rev Harold Spencer, Principal of the Wesleyan High School, Mysore, to Annie Gertrude, eldest daughter of E H F Payn, Newport, Isle of Wight.

DEATH.

KELLY—October 16, at Bangalore, Clara, the dearly beloved wife of John F Kelly, Assistant Engineer, P W D.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water 8-57m., 9-23a. Low water, 2-16m., 3-3a.
Auction sale of Britannia Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel, 4 p. m.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4 45 this evening.

HOUSE-BREAKING and THEFT.—Vithaldas Runchordas, a Hindu, has reported to the police that during Monday afternoon, his residence at Dhunji Street, Grant Road, was broken into and a tin trunk containing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 580 stolen.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Those who are anxious to have a pleasant evening's diversion will see from an advertisement in another column that a moonlight excursion has been arranged to take place next Saturday, the 22nd instant. The s. s. Oomravati will leave the Apollo Bunder for a cruise round the Harbour. A band will play a selection of music on board and refershments will be provided. The excursion will, no doubt, be a boon to the public.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers, of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

March	Under the Double Eagle	J F Wagner
Selection	San Toy	S Jones
Valse	Belle Amie	J Meissler
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerker
Airs from Donozetti	I Martiri	Kappey
Galop	Champagne	O. Scherbel

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildass, third Presidency Magistrate, a Mahomedan named Yakub Karim was charged with assaulting police sepoy No. 1103 C, named Sambhu Marooti and with escaping from his custody. The accused was arrested the day before for being drunk and disorderly and was being marched to the police station, when he suddenly turned upon the policeman and dealt him a blow with his clenched fist, and liberating himself ran away, but was eventually secured. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment with hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurently.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—Gopalsing Purbatsing, a silk merchant of Yeola, has reported to the police that he had been cheated out of Rs. 500 by one Kunnalal, a Purdesee. It appears that Gopalsing arrived in Bombay on the 14th instant in company of Kunnalal and put up in a house in 13th Kamatipoora Lane. The following day Kunnalal advised Gopalsing to pawn the gold ornament which the latter was wearing, as he said, it was not safe to move about in the streets of Bombay with ornaments on person. Gopalsing pledged the ornaments for Rs. 350 and as further advised by Kunnalal, converted that amount together with Rs.150 in cash which the complainant had with him, into one currency note for Rs. 500. Gopalsing then gave the note to Kunnalal for safe custody. In the evening Kunnalal left home on the pretext of going out to buy milk and has not since been heard of.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wheatley charged Rahimabai, a Mahomedan woman and her mother Parabai, the first accused with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 780, belonging to her father-in-law Samsoodin Wayla and the second with abetment of that offence. Mr. C. J. Mistri, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant at the outset stated that he had preferred a false charge, for which he was sorry and that he had no evidence to offer against the accused. Mr. Mistri, on behalf of the accused said the first accused was the daughter-in-law of the complainant. On Sunday last there was a quarrel between her and the complainant, whereupon she left his house, taking with her the ornaments which belonged to her and went to live with her mother, the second accused. The complainant, upon this went to the police and lodged a complaint against both the accused, falsely charging them with theft. His clients, however, were not desirous of being vindictive and did not wish to see the complainant punished for making a false charge. The Magistrate observed that it was admittedly a false complaint and it was a very serious thing to falsely charge two women and put them to so much trouble by dragging them into court. His Worship ordered both the accused to be acquitted and directed the complainant to pay Rs. 25 to each of the accused as compensation.

THE CASE AGAINST SANJANA.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case of Shapurjee Cowasji Sanjana, formerly of the Bombay Bar, who stands charged with abetting an act of forging the will of one Pershotam Ladha deceased and using as genuine false documents. Mr. Bowen Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. DeSouza, pleader.

Mr. Bowen asked his Worship to frame charges against the accused of abetment in the will forging under Section 467 and of using as genuine a false document under Section 471 ; He quoted the names of several witnesses whose evidence he said, gave sufficient ground for his honour to frame the charges.

The Magistrate asked the accused if he had anything to say to which he replied "No, your Worship, I'll make my defence in the High Court."

On Mr. H. Brewin's application, the hearing was adjourned for recording further evidence.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack,	Deaths,	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	5	4	30*
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	13
Total	8	8	91
Total plague deaths to date	277,260	229,184	
Same date last year	10	14	93

*1 Reml. to Maratha Hospital.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey presiding. There were also present :—Mr. Michael Kennedy, Lieut Col H. P. Dimmock, Mr. James Macdonald, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. Dinshaw Bomonji Master, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla and Mr. Sassoon J. David.

THE SEALED SEWAGE MAIN.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, stating that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of extending the 15 inch sealed sewage main at Fergusson road the following firms had sent in tenders :—

Messrs. Essufali Abdulali and Co. Rs. 10,664.
Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co............Rs. 10,831.

Messrs. Essufali Abdulali and Company's tender though lower of the two, was Rs 312. in excess of the official estimates. It was, however, likely that better rates than those now received would be offered the Commissioner requested sanction to the acceptance of the lower tender.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

COST OF INSURING

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, dated 7th ultimo, in which it was stated :—"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 2193 of the 10th August 1904, I have the honour to state that the cost of insuring the Bhuleshwar Market Building and the Halalkhores' Chawls in Khursetji Suklaji Street is as under :—

Insuring the Bhuleshwar Market and School, Rs 1,16,000, at annas per cent	Rs.	217	8	0
Insuring the Halalkhores' Chawls, Rs. 65,000, at annas 3 per cent	"	121	14	0
Total	Rs.	339	6	0
Less—10 per cent, commission	"	33	15	0
Total	Rs.	305	7	0
Add—5 per cent, brokerage	"	16	15	6
Total	Rs.	322	6	9

I request the sanction of the Corporation, under Section 67(b) of the Municipal Act, to the insuring of the liability and the sanction of that Body and the Standing Committee to the insurance charges shown above being met by an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance which amounts to Rs. 14,32,913 as shown in the memorandum circulated with the Agenda of the Corporation for the month of August last."

Letter to the Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary Joint Schools Committee, dated the 11th instant was also submitted to the Committee in which it was stated.

"With reference to your No. 2700, dated the 22nd ultimo I am directed by the Joint Schools Committee to state that the Bhuleshwar School occupies a portion of a building belonging to the Muncipality, and that, in the committee's opinion, the cost of insuring it should be born by the Municipality."

Sir Bhalchandra moved that the Commissioner's letter the Sub-Committee's report, and the letter from the Joint Schools' Committee, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation to sanction insurance being effected as request by the Commissioner.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to refer the matter to a sub-committee, which was lost.

Mr. Jaffer moved an amendment to the effect that the papers be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation as contained in the original motion but a sub-Committee be appointed to consider the question for future years.

This amendment was also lost and the original motion was agreed to.

THE PROPOSED HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The Committee considered Corporation Resolution, dated the 10th instant :—"That copy of the letter, dated the 7th October 1904, from the Chairman, Managing Committee, Bombay Sanatary Association, applying for a grant towards the expenses of a proposed Health Exhibition, be forwarded to the Standing Committee with an intimation that the Corporation will be prepared, on their recommendation to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,000 for carrying out the object mentioned in the letter.

M Baptista thought that it was illegal to make such a grant and he accordingly suggested that counsel's opinion be obtained in the matter.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the section of of the Act was wide enough to authorize the Corporation to make such a grant and that the good money of the rate payers should not be wasted in taking counsels' opinion. He would that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the sum of Rs. 2,000 for carrying out the object mentioned in the letter of the Chairman of the Sanitary Association.

Mr. Baptista moved as an amendment that counsel's opinion be obtained as to the legality or otherwise of the Corporation's action in making the grant.

The amendment not being seconded fell through and the original motion to recommend the sanction was agreed to

THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The report of the sub-Committee on the tenders in respect of the Municipal printing work was submitted before the Committee as an extra item.

The Secretary read the report which was as under : —The sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee on the 5th October to report on the letter from the Commissioner submitting the tender received for Municipal printing work beg to state that, after carefully considering the matter and discussing it with the Commissioner they have come to the conclusion that as proposed by the Commissioner the work should be entrusted for a period of three years to the firms whose tenders are the lowest.— James MacDonald, K E. Dadachanji, Sassoon J David, Jaffer Rahimtulla N. N. Katrak, J. Baptista, and A. G Viegas.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. MacDonald to approve and adopt the report.

It was further resolved to forward the report of the sub-Committee together with the Commissioner's letter on the subject of the tenders for the printing work to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the lowest tenders as mentioned in the letter.

The chairman was requested to bring the resolution as an urgent business before the next meeting of the Corporation.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

Wednesday.—Pressure has risen briskly to very rapidly in Northern India and the residual depression at the foot of the Nepaul Himalayas has filled up. Rain has been fairly general in Assam and Bengal and light local rain has fallen in the South Peninsula, the West Coast and the Burma Coast. Cherrapoonjee reports 3 1-2 inches, Silchar, Mymensingh, Dhubri and Darjeeling 2, Narayanganj, Jessore, Vizagapatam, 1 1-2, Gauhati one inch. Cloud has decreased in North-East India and the South Peninsula and winds have changed to northerly directions on the Bengal Coast. Weather is likely to be fine generally over the next 24 hours except in the South Peninsula where local rain may occur. A few local falls are possible also in Bengal and Assam. The lowest temperature recorded last night was 25 degrees at Dras in Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OCTOBER.
SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places. The barometer varies but slightly from normal in almost all districts.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 10° in defect at Bellary, Belgaum, Karwar, Amraoti, Raipur and Allahabad, and 6° in excess at Karachi ; minimum 5° to 7° in defect at Cawnpore, Karachi, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Deesa and the lowest 53° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, Bellary, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Belgaum, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather continues favourable for local showers in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th October 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·775
Temperature of the air	degrees	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·4
Dew Point		74·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·722
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)		4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·4
General Directions of Wind.*		E, NNE, E, NE, WNW, NW NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours' miles*		1·5

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

CHARGES AGAINST PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Dorabji Nasarvanji Kaka, time-keeper, and Framji Ratanji Surveyor, Honorary Assistant Engineer, were charged by Superintendent Sloane in respect of falsifying the muster-roll and pay abstracts of their employers, the trustees of the Port of Bombay, by entering in them names, of individuals as being present at work well knowing they were not, and thereby inducing the trustees to pay out money. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared to defend Kaka. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Sirvai, appeared with Mr. Velinker, pleader, for the accused Surveyor.

Mr. Acworth said he had gone over the evidence carefully, and he found the evidence of the first accused Kaka would be important. In this view, provided the first accused made a true disclosure of the fact within his knowledge, the prosecution were willing to tender him a pardon through the Court.

Replying to a question from the Bench, Mr. Acworth said the workmen employed in the building of the Dr. Bahadurji Memorial Sanitarium at Deolali were Port Trust men on daily wages. The entries were falsified by Kaka, and Surveyor had abetted him in the offence.

A pardon was tendered to Kaka on the above terms, and he accepted it. He was discharged, and Surveyor was the only accused remaining on his trial before the Court.

Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden, partner in Messrs. Warden and Co., said he was a trustee of the Bahadurji Memorial Sanitarium, and since the latter part of 1902, honorary treasurer of the same. Surveyor was honorary secretary and architect from the commencement ; he was also a trustee. Four blocks were completed and opened in August 1902. Since then, twelve more blocks were built ; some of them were completed, others being under construction. Accused was the only working member of the committee ; he gave out contracts and attended to the buildings and looked, after their maintenance.

Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery, C.E., said he was Deputy Engineer in the Port Trust ; he acted as Chief Engineer from June 1903 to March 1904, Accused Surveyor was Honorary Assistant Engineer, his duties consisting of overlooking to the maintenance and repairs throughout, of the buildings, wharves, roads, dock walls harbour, and all the general property owned by the trustees of the Port. He had about seven hundred men under him on an average, and he was responsible for their work and overtime, incurred under the different mistries. His principal office was in Ballard Road ; his other office at the General Works, Chinch Bunder. Probably the rule followed by him was to ask the mistri the number of men required, and then to give his sanction. But witness had never heard accused give any such order. Witness produced general works muster-rolls from December 1903 till 22nd September 1904. They included the names of workmen on the general works. Witness also produced daily abstracts from June 1903 till August 1904. Kaka made out the pay-sheets he certified each, at the bottom in the left-hand corner, to have been prepared and written by him ; and to be correct to the best of his knowledge. This certificate countersigned by the accused after enquiry as correct, would go to witness. It was witness's practice to make enquiries about overtime for workmen, fitters, carpenters, masons and others employed, and finding it to agree with what witness himself knew about them, he would sign it. He also looked to the number of men, and to their increase and decrease, in the month ; also inquired about discharged men, or workmen taken off the works. Being satisfied on these points he would initial every page, and sign the last. Without accused's signature, witness would not consider the pay-sheet. After the preparation of the pay-sheet by Kaka and its being checked by the accused, it would be sent to the Secretary's Office where it would be checked with the daily return, and then it would be brought to witness.

Mr. John Tyers, Assistant Secretary in Bombay Port Trust, said he was in the employ of the Port Trustees since July 1894, and was appointed Assistant Secretary in March 1901. Upon some occasions he had acted at Chief Audit Clerk Chief Book-keeper, and Cashier. A Acting Cashier, one of his duties was to pay the general works labour. He knew the accused, who was the engineering officer throughout in connection with the works during the time he (witness) was Acting Cashier. In the abstract for August there was a writing in black pencil in accused's hardwriting in these words ; "Men who are working at the Sassoon Dock troop-shed which has to be handed over on the 14th instant." (September.)

Mr. Braz De Souza, Chief Cashier in the Port Trust, was examined as to the routine obtaining about the making of the abstract-payments. He said when such payments were being made, accused stood and looked on, and sometimes he challenged the man by questioning him as to where he was working and under whom and so forth. Payments for absentees had become rather frequent of late. There were Rs. 317-11-9, due in August for such absentees. Witness subsequently inquired as to what became of the money, and he was informed it was paid over to the men to whom it was due.

Further hearing was adjourned till this afternoon.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE GANGADAS NAROTUMDAS.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE HARMUKH MUNSHIRAM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE MAHOMEDALI GULAMALI.

Mr. Gazdar, for a creditor applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with the matter of his insolvency. His lordship granted a rule making it returnable on the 16th November next.

RE ATMARAM JAGANNATH AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted the application.

RE KARAMSEY SHRIPAT SHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents applied for a rule "nisi" for the withdrawal of the petition in this case. His lordship granted the application.

RE CHUBILDAS JINABHOY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE ABDUL HUSAIN NAJMUDIN.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges :—Alfred Miller Douse ; Ruttonjee Rustomjee Mistri ; Dinanath Kashinath ; Ebrahim Dawood Dawoodi Borah ; Abdul Kayum Dawoodbhoy ; Gopinath Manekjee ; and Emanuel Steawart.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain G Ghezzo, from Trieste yesterday morning :—

Mr A Baksh
Doctor Jamsetji Framji Kolaphorewala
Mrs Berger
Mr and Mrs Fielman
Mr Wilkie
Mr Winkler
Mr and Mrs Dill and 2 infants
Mr A Hainon
Revd and Mrs Karlson
Miss Melwaros
Miss Strilaberg
Miss Buck
Mr and Mrs Lorrain
Miss Helfgott
Mrs Moller
Mrs Curtis
Mr Treo
Mrs Linds
Col Sir Swinton and Lady Jacob
Mr V H Withmann
Mr Roth
Mr and Mrs Mayer and infant
Miss Femmer
Miss Ziegler
Miss Stoly
Mr During
Mr Dopler
Mrs Perfect
Mrs Bruce
Miss Barett
Mr O Osakke
Mr Robin
Mr W Weborny
Mr M Wolpert
Mrs Greaves
Miss Robinson
Col. Herbert
Mrs Herbert
2 Misses Herbert
Miss Martindale
Mrs Thaler
Mr and Mrs Molyneux
Mr Goodley
Mr J Wien
Mr Gill
Captain and Mrs Gwyther and infant
Lt-Col and Mrs Dennys
Miss Dennys
Mr and Mrs Hansem
Mr Kalberer
Mr P Hall
Col Kennedy
Capt and Mrs Tuke
Mr H C Robertson
Miss Ross
Miss Master
Miss Cooke
Mr C H Clark
Mr Wood
Miss Rosereare
Miss Jerwood
Mr A K Shearston May
Miss Allen
Captain and Mrs Leeds
Mr Dunston
Miss Fiennes
Mr and Mrs Drake Brockmann
General and Mrs Plowden
Mrs Porsh
Mrs Eliopulo and 2 infants
Mr P N Anastassachi
Mr J Painderli
Mr Ideer
Mr G G Gupte

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Imaum, 2703 tons, Captain S P Penberthy, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Knowsley Hall, 2799 tons, Captain Allan Buck, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kato in 663 tons, Captain H McClelland, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut T H Hand, Mr D J Taylor, Mr H Jeblatschker, Miss Fearnlay, and 150 deck.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr C M Gibson	Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat Baluchi		
Do Karen		
Do Pathan		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Okara	2436	Fenwick			M M & Co
R I M S Hardinge		Comdr Hewett			R I M
Appalachee	2426	Simpson			Standard & Co
Jumna	2937	Peck			M M & Co
Soudan	4207	Lockyer	Transport		
Reia	725	Olsen			F F Campbell & Co
Sirdhana	2044	Robinson			M M & Co
Nubia	3814	Tillard	China		P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Sultan	1791	Burmeister	Zanzibar	24-10	A Stranly
D	Othello	2327	Bradly	Karachi	25-10	F M & Co
F	Knowsley Hall	279	Buck	Karachi	20-10	K N & Co
G	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	R Sea Ports	24 10	B & P S N Co
	Henry Bolckow	189				B & P S N Co
H	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	R Sea Ports	22-10	H C Joosub
K	Shadwell	2592	Toulton	Antwerp	22-10	M M & Co
N	Monsoon	1735	Hannah	R Sea Ports	22-1	B & P S N
O	Secunder	1073	Bretiner	Mauritius	20-10	H S Sidick
P	Swaledale		Manship	Antwerp	29-10	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	820	Fukeera	Mangalor	21-10	Sheppard & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Imaum	3703	Pemberthy	Dunkirk	20-10	K Nixon & Co
3	Alavia	2974	Peel	Jedda	29-10	E Tajbhoy
7	Imperatrix	2353	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8	Gisela	2640	Damianvich	China	26-10	A L S & Co
8	Inkonka		Moore	Dunkirk	22-10	T Morrison & Co
9	Malkefels	3193	Von Freden	Karachi	2 -10	Glade & Co
10 & 11	Arcadia	3415	Cubitt	Aden	22-10	P & O
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	29-10	P & O S N Co
15	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Aden	25-10	H C Joosub

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste Oct 3

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Chusan s	Kenrick	Shanghai
	Pekin s	Cooke	Kobe &c
	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool
	Argyll s	Harrison	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
Steamer Imaum, Penberthy for Dunkirk
" Knowsley Hall, Buck for Karachi
" Katoria, McClelland for Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Gisela for China
" Sirdhana for Calcutta &c.
" Appalachee for Philadelphia

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
13	Trautenfels	Antwerp
15	Reichenfels	Middlesbro
17	Mombassa	London

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Names.	Tons.	From
5	City of Benares	4316	Liverpool
15	Austria	1399	Kobe

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Names.	Tons.	For
15	Gregory Apcar	1910	Hongkong
15	Crostafels	3174	Boston and New York
15	Ikhona	3383	Bombay
15	Bharata	1951	Rangoon
15	Commilla	515	Chittagong
16	Wardha	2573	Bombay
16	Francisco Ciampa	721	Venice
11	Singa	1914	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1000 cwts wheat and 1184 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros ; 51 bales hemp F Khoobchand

FOR HULL.

Othello s—3000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros ; 4000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inkonka s—330 cwts castor seed L. Caramchand ; 1000 cwts linseed J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Swaledale s—750 cwts gum P Jethabhoy ; 4000 cwts mowraseed A Blascheck and Co ; 50 bales hemp N Futehally and Co ; 277 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros

Shadwell s—200 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros ; 2000 cwts wheat 1600 cwts cottonseed and 1528 cwt linseed Ralli Bros ; 200 cwts gum P Jethabhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Appalaches s—1200 tons monganese ore R A Willis.

FOR BREMEN.

Maltkefels s—20000 cwts poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Maltkefels s—339 bales cotton and 165 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons ; 610 cwt oil cake Glade and Co ; 110 bales Cotton fly Kuverjee Vikram and Co ; 160 cwts gum J Nurbheram ; 279 bales cotton fly J C Tadiwalla ; 4000 cwts rapeseed and 300 cwt mowra seed Ralli Bros ; 4000 cwt rapeseed and 4 pots geranium oil Volkart Bros ; 75 cwts gum Coults and Co ; 1 pots rosa oil Strathmann and Joachim ; 2 cases black tea Glade and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 20.

1 Arms and Equipment will be issued to members at Head-Quarters on and after Saturday the 22nd instant, between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-3 p. m. No arms will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 The Programme of the 1st Battalion G I P Ry Volunteers Rifle Meeting has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Match 300 yards is open to all comers and entries for the same will be received at Head-Quarters up to the 26th October 1904.

PRIZES.—One Prize of Rs 35, One of Rs 25, One of Rs 15, Five of Rs 10 and Twelve of Rs 5.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

HANDICAPS.

Horse Consolation Handicap—6 furlongs
Kingston 9 10, Court Belli 9 6, Springlock 8 12, Fotheringay 8 5, Riverside 11 8 2, Gum 7 9, Ural 6 12, Fotzeros 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Pony Consolation Handicap—7 furlongs,
Matalgia 9 12, Kets 8 11, Mm 8 1, Wait-for-it 8 1, Indibba 7 12, Ping Pong 7 9, Picture 7 5, Annie Laurie 6 8, La France 6 3, Result II 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

Arab Welter Consolation Plate—5 furlongs
Vasco 11 0, Surhan 10 7, Silvio 10 2, Mitre 10 3, Bikanir 10 1, Ludhiana 10 0, Actor 9 13, Playful 9 11, Selim 9 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

Arab Consolation Plate—1 Mile.
Naranje 9 10, Talisman 9 2, Adonis 8 7, Achillos 8 6, Syndicate 8 1, Hadhur 7 5, Turn of Luck 7 3, Emsher 7 0. The Emperor 6 9, Nepoleon 6 8, Regular 6 6, Royal Blood 6 3. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

The New Comers Handicap—6 furlongs.
False Start 9 11, Kismut 9 6, Zurriff 9 3, Sabyg 8 7, Bazdom 8 3, Swazi 7 12, Young Gazelle 7 11, Sogger 7 5, Saizar 7 2, Arab Maid 7 1, Calcutta 7 0, Redisp 6 12, Kazin Pasha 6 11, Cleverman 6 6, Chiragh 6 5, Akyab 6 2. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

BALACLAVAS
CARDIGANS
JERSEYS
SOCKS
UNIFORM CLOTHS
WORSTEDS
FLANNELS
SERGES
UNDER-CLOTHING
GREATCOATS
BLANKETS
SHIRTS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

Send for Regimental Price List and Free Samples of Cloths.

TRY
(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be taken by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."

All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made.
MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to.
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
AND
PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS
S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

MUSIC
S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.

TALKING MACHINES
S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

BAND INSTRUMENTS
S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

S. Rose & Co.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

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CTRIC Co.,
NEERS

S,

BEDS AND COTS.

Please see last page for particulars, also write for FREE illustrated lists.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE RE DE DION MOTOR CARS.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our esteemed CONSTITUENTS and the MOTORING PUBLIC in general that we have been appointed SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated DE DION MOTOR CARS and that several latest 1905 pattern DE DION Cars will be with us in Bombay shortly. Orders for these can be booked against arrival or Cars can be specially ordered out against indents with any kind of French or English bodies and extras.

All DE DION Cars imported by us are guaranteed to be genuine latest pattern Cars specially built for us suitable for India, and the De Dion Firms of Paris and London have undertaken not to supply GENUINE LATEST PATTERN DE DION Cars to any one else in OUR Territory.

All interested are invited to come and see our Correspondence with the DE DION Co. appointing US their SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

TEN YEARS AGO
The unanimous verdict of discriminating smokers was that our
FLOR DE SPENCER
WAS
THE BEST
INDIAN CIGAR
PROCURABLE.
Since then the quality has greatly improved and the ever-increasing demand proclaims it as
STILL FIRST IN
PUBLIC FAVOUR.
No. 1, 4 1-2 ins. long,
Rs. 6 per 100.

SPENCER & Co., LD.,
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKELESS
SPORTING POWDERS.
CURTIS & HARVEY'S LTD.
"AMBERITE"
AND
"SMOKELESS DIAMOND."

The above can be procured from the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, BOMBAY; also from the following native dealers:
MOHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALIBHOY & SONS.
ESOOFALLY MOHOMEDALLY & CO.
ABDOOLALLY NOORBHOY.
ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSOOFBHOY.

AGENTS:
FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY

A B[illegible] & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion, and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1904.

THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

WE suppose the Bombay Chamber of Commerce knew what it was about when it decided not to send representatives on the Commercial Mission to Persia. But on the face of it, it does seem as though Bombay is to be out of everything that is not of official origin. It would not have been so, five and twenty years ago. We had giants in the land in those days; so we had ten years ago, who would have taken care that Bombay should lead in every enterprise. But now, it would appear that like the Army, our commercial community is going to the dogs. Here is a commercial mission on the way to Persia and we, who are most interested in it, send no one to represent us. At first the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association conjointly nominated two Parsi gentlemen—a mistake in itself, for although no exception could be taken to the gentlemen themselves and although the Shah has professed himself favourably disposed towards the Parsi community, the Mission is to go somewhat out of the beaten track and the presence of the two Bombay representatives might have proved a hindrance rather than a help. But the Bombay Chamber, instead of putting its hand into its pocket—or if the combined pocket were constitutionally closed, sending round the hat—ignonimously backed out. It is a well known fact that to make an omelet, eggs must be broken and the fisher is prudent who costs a sprat to catch a mackerel. But the Bombay Chamber does not appreciate these truisms. The Government of India made a very fair offer—actual travelling expenses to and from Persia, transport for the journey, in Persia, and any reasonably liberal scale of outfit, including tents, camps, furniture and horses. Government would not undertake the responsibility of catering for individual members. The Chamber would only pay salaries and the cost of the collection of samples. So it resolved itself into a question of biscuits and cheese. As Parsis eat precisely the same food as the European, it was absurd to raise the subject of catering, for it could not, for a moment, be seriously entertained. There was, however, something in the objection to the Mission being without a responsible Government official at its head, for without an impartial and independent director, a hitch is not at all improbable where each individual is primarily interested in pushing his own wares and where the man who is most essentially a huckster will triumph over his more apathetic companion. In that respect the objection of the Bombay Chamber is justifiable, but in that respect only.

Last year, as the Press communique tells us, the Shah's dominions were visited, on behalf of the Board of Trade in London, by Mr. Maclean, whose report has been published. The Government of India came to the conclusion that it would be well, if similar enquiries were conducted in that portion of Persia which lies next to the Indian frontier. We think so too, especially as Mr. Maclean is known to have spoken in distinctly dispiriting terms of the Nushki-Sistan "trade" route, to which considerable outlay has been devoted. That route, as we know, has a political and strategic importance, and to call it a trade route is to apply a misnomer. As a trade route it is not likely to achieve much. "The opinion expressed to me by Meshed traders, who have tried both routes," wrote Mr. Maclean, "was that the additional expenses incurred via Nushki made the total charges by that route quite as heavy as on the Bunder Abbas route." And though he admitted that some of the disadvantages unavoidable in the case of a new route may disappear, he thought that their removal will still leave this route at a disadvantage with the older route via Bunder Abbas and Bushire. These considerations led him to the conclusion that the Sistan route is not of any commercial utility to direct British trade, and in existing circumstances is at best only an alternative route for Indian commerce. The Government of India was well aware of this fact when it sanctioned the construction of the Railway line and the "Novoe Vremya" had good cause to describe the undertaking as the beginning of a line which would eventually place the British on the flank of the probable path of Russian advance on India. As to its political or strategical value, the present Mission is not capable of forming an opinion, nor do we suppose that it will attempt to make any suggestions as to the continuation of a Railway line through Baluchistan which, as Lord Ronaldshay has pointed out, would place us in a position to take part "in the future Railway development of Persia which will some day inevitably devolve upon us." When India was sending a Mission, it is a pity its scope of enquiry was not made larger and that men capable of conducting one concerning something more important than the demand for tea and buttons and condiments was not despatched, with all this pomp of a military escort and horses and tents and furniture at the expense of the Government of India.

The Mission has undertaken a long tramp along two sides of a triangle, a thousand or twelve hundred miles as the crow flies. From Bunder Abbas, it goes through the province of Sirjan to Bahramabad, the chief centre of the cotton trade. But what is the use of going there when cotton is not represented on the Mission? At Kerman there is already a considerable trade with Great Britain, India and China, and the population includes a goodly sprinkling of Indian subjects. They can sell us shawls and probably some antique arms. At Bam and Radkhan and Safiabad, the Mission may be able to do something in miscellaneous goods, but will pass through a good deal of uninteresting and unprofitable country on the journey to the Bampur Valley and so on to Gwadur and Pasni. They may introduce Indian goods into markets where they have hitherto been unknown. Southern Persia, however, is not unknown to us. We have a vast concession for the exploitation of oil fields. We have a Vice-Consulate at Kerman, and Bunder Abbas, Sistan, Bahrein, Shiraz, Tabriz and Ispahan have a representative at each of them. At the same time British and Indian trade with Persia is handicapped by the tariff which followed the Russo-Persian Convention of 1901. True, the Anglo-Persian Convention of the following year modified it. But its provisions are many and intricate. Imports are divided into no less than forty-two general headings each one of which is divided into innumerable minor classifications. Russian goods are favoured at the expense of British, and as a recent writer observed "one might almost suppose that the figures had been drawn up with the deliberate object of stifling the Nushki-Sistan trade route which seems to have become an absolute nightmare to Russian politicians." Under the old tariff, the duty paid on imports of British and Indian imports totalled 1,912,100 krans; under the new, 3,141,962 and the exports, 317,600 under the old, and 521,960 under the new. The net increase to the Persian Government on trade valued at £750,000 would have been £28,684 of which £15,959 would have been levied on a trade of £700,000 with England and £12,725 on a trade of £50,000 with India. The extent to which India suffers under the new tariff is out of all proportion, and until it is reduced we can hope to do little in the way of competition with Russia. The Mission cannot be expected to bring about any change either directly or indirectly on the tariff, though it may produce some increased demand for Indian manufactures. It was, doubtless, desirable to send a Mission, but it would have more likely effected its purpose, had it been one of a more imposing description. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce threw away the opportunity of adding to its importance by omitting to give local manufactures a chance of comparison with the imports from other countries.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

ITALY has recently had very trying experiences in the matter of labour disputes. After a long period of depression, heavy taxation, and consequent discontent, marked by political disturbances, the return of conditions of prosperity has been accompanied by increasing restiveness among the working classes. Last year a strike began in the printing trade in Rome and ultimately extended to the whole of the industries in the city, as many as 25,000 men ceasing work. Quite recently a general strike swept over Italy leaving much loss and even ruin behind. Even Venice and its gondolieri declared for the strike and for forty-eight hours the canals were without gondolas. The police and the strikers came into frequent conflict and there were fears that even the Cathedral would be attacked and damaged. Pius X seems to have dreaded an act of vandalism of this kind and, as he heard in Rome of the riots in Venice, exclaimed that the Cathedral would be as easily torn to pieces as a lace handkerchief and would be as impossible to mend. Happily the strikers stopped short of such desecration, but for the time being they got completely out of hand. The mob triumphed over authority to an extent never before recorded in the history of the city. The trouble began in Venice on a Sunday evening when crowds paraded the city, putting out the lights, plunging the place into complete darkness. The usual conveyances being unvailable, travellers sought to reach the railway station in private gondolas, but even this was prevented. The newspapers could not be published, the banks perforce remained closed, and weddings and funerals had to be postponed until the strike was at an end. Telephone and other public services were likewise suspended. It is in these circumstances that the Italian Government has proposed measures to increase the Police, and to prevent contempt of the law and strikes in the public services. In the present excited state of public feeling it is not likely that such proposals could be carried without much opposition and even scenes of violence in the Chamber of Deputies. A general election is, however, no likely to calm the popular excitement, though within the limit of four months in which the elections and the convening of the new parliament must take place, there is time for excitement to re-assert itself and subside. Through all the political and labour disputes of the hour in Italy, the Pope finds his position increasingly irksome. An interesting commentary on his situation is furnished by a correspondent who reports a conversation of the Pope with Monsignor Bressau about the difficulties of conciliation in labour disputes. "Temporal Power," he exclaimed, "is a tremendous burden. I wonder how my predecessors lived under the weight of it." Of late there has been ample cause for his Holiness to wish himself free of any such burden.

EX-SOLDIERS AS POLICEMEN.

THE Director of Recruiting and Organisation has been making inquiries as to the number of vacancies in the various home Police forces (except the Metropolitan and City of London Police) during the current year, and the number of these vacancies which have been filled by the appointment of ex-soldiers. It is satisfactory to learn that reservists are a success when employed as policemen. There is, perhaps, in the whole United Kingdom no finer or better organised police force than that maintained by Liverpool, which of recent years has come to be regarded as quite a pattern, on account of its splendid physique and high character. At Liverpool everything that it is possible to do is done to provide openings for the reservist and old soldier. The reports on the conduct of the men are excellent which goes to show that if soldiers do fail as policemen the fault is not theirs. In the Metropolitan police, a large contingent of the constables are reservists, and Sir Edward Bradford has placed on record his sense of their general fitness for the work entrusted to them. Here are two forces which may reasonably be said to be representative, and it is gratifying to know that in both, the soldier is thought well of. It is, therefore sincerely to be hoped that the result of the inquiry willbe to open up to the soldier increased opportunities of entering employment for which his habits of discipline ought to give him a special fitness. Here in India, the European police forces of the presidency towns are largely recruited from the ranks of time-expired soldiers, occupy positions requiring great intelligence and tact. Yet we have never seen it stated that they lack any of the essentials that go to make a competent policeman.

IT is possible the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill may pay a visit to Kashmir next month. This, of course, depends on whether Lord Curzon's return is much longer delayed.

THE work of doubling the North-Western Railway from Samasata to Rohri will probably be undertaken this cold weather.

WORK on the southern section of the Nagda-Muttra-Delhi Railway from Nagda into Kotah State will begin shortly.

As the troops march back from Gyantse to Chumbi the various telegraph offices along the road are closed, but a through wire without intermediate offices is being maintained.

TENDERS are invited by the Rangoon Municipality for loans amounting to Rs. 13,20,500 as follows: a 44 years' loan of Rs. 9.22,500 repayable in November, 1948; a 35 years' loan of Rs. 2,00,000 repayable in November, 1939; and a 30 years' loan of Rs. 1,98,000 repayable in November, 1934. The debentures will bear interest at 4 1-2 per cent, and the closing day for tenders is the 15th November.

THE Survey party with the Tibet Force, excluding the two officers detached at Gyantse for Gartok, will finish their work at the end of this month, by which time they will have reached Chumbi. The working up of all the material they have collected should take many months, and there can be no issue of completed maps for a long time to come, if indeed it is considered politic ever to make them public.

THE new five-rupee note is now circulating side by side with the old pattern. The Government intended by Budget time next March that information should be available as to the popularity or otherwise of this universal note, and then they would be in a position to decide whether the pattern should be adhered to or altered. Our own view is that the note is still too small and that it will never be very popular.

ONE of the largest orders yet received by North American railway-carriage factories was cabled in the end of August by Argentina to the United States. The indent was for 640 goods wagons for the Argentina State Railway.

THE Amir of Afghanistan has established at Herat and in Turkestan arms factories and provided them with modern machinery and capable engineers. He has, at the same time, established heliographical stations between Cabul, Gangri and Kandahar; others will follow in Turkestan and at Chashart, between Balkh and Herat, to be connected later with Dakka, Asmar and the frontier towns.

ONE of the most comical results of a printer's error which have been reported for some time is recorded in the "British Medical Journal:" In Section I. (Physiology) of the British Association, a paper by Dr. Adamkiewicz with the title "Ist der Krebs erblich?" that is, "Is cancer hereditary?" was on the programme. "Erblich" was misprinted "erdlich" i.e. earthy. The "Times" announced that a paper had been read by Dr. Adamkiewicz on "Is the crab a sea or land animal?"

IN the vicinity of Grahamstown in Cape Colony immense tracts are covered with giant grasses. Recently a large shipment of these was sent to Scotland to test the possibility of using them as raw material in the manufacture of paper. The experiment has proved that a very satisfactory kind of paper could be made from it. The hope is entertained in South Africa that the cultivation of the grass will provide a money-making industry for the agriculturists of Cape Colony.

ON the North American Antilles Island of Portorico the sisal-hemp plant, which is cultivated in the neighbouring Mexican Yucata peninsula, grows wild. Only the tropical indolence of the population has hitherto stood in the way of their following the example of Yucatan and making it a regular and valuable product of the island. But now North American capitalists are planning to push energetically the cultivation of this useful plant in Portorico by a large employment of labour and capital.

RECENT letters from Uganda show that there are no signs of abatement of the dreaded sleeping sickness. One estimate gives the death-rate from this cause at eighty per diem, and it is probable that not less than 60,000 persons have died from this strange disease during the past four years. The special commission sent out from England under Colonel Bruce has been successful, in so far as it has been able to discover the means by which the disease is transmitted. The medium is a fly called the kivu, and the germ is a living organism which thrives in the liquid surrounding the spinal cord. So far, so good, but the remedy has not yet been found, and the plague is working steadily south, having already reached the German boundary on the shores of Victoria Nyanza.

IN his exceedingly interesting "Report on Commercial Instruction in Germany," just published by the Foreign Office, Dr. Frederic Rose, British Consul at Stuttgart, gives some information concerning certain commercial schools for girls that have been set up in the Fatherland. One of the most interesting of these is the municipal commercial school for girls at Nuremberg. At this institution—intended for the instruction of girls who have passed through the elementary schools, and who wish to enter business—pupils are taken through a three-years' course in religion, arithmetic, book-keeping, commercial knowledge (including principles of economics, foreign exchanges, and elements of German commercial law), German, French, English, commercial geography, handwriting, shorthand, and typewriting. The fees are 36s. per annum, payable quarterly. The number of pupils increases steadily year by year, and reached 2[illegible]0 in 1903.

IN connection with the death of Venus and Chloe the gorillas at the Zoo, the "Field" explains why these animals are so costly at the present time: Gorillas, as well as chimpanzees, are in great demand (it says) for purposes of scientific investigation in connection with tuberculosis, and tropical diseases especially, such as owe their origin to blood parasites. It is an open secret that an English collector is now working in West Africa for the Tuberculosis Commission. French scientists are no less active, and it would not be difficult to compile a list of public institutions willing to buy for this purpose. Our contemporary suggests that the early death of gorillas in captivity—Venus and Chloe died within a month of their arrival in Regent's Park—is largely due to their being shipped before they are accustomed to captivity and to the lack of sanitary precautions on the passage home. It thinks that the best mode of filling the vacant cage at the Zoo would be to send out to the West Coast a young scientific man and a trained keeper. "Quite apart from the value of his general observations, there is little doubt that the animals he would bring home would be far more than an equivalent for the comparatively small cost of the expedition."

BABY CULTURE IN FRANCE.

VISIT TO THE POUPONNIERE.

(BY JOHN MACDONALD)

For the benefit (as I hope it may prove) of those who have been discussing the problem of the rearing of infants, I have paid a visit to the Pouponniere, an institution founded twelve years ago for the rational, natural, "scientific" nurture of babies. Poupon means baby, bantling, darling, etc., etc., so that the pet name pouponniere explains itself.

The Pouponniere, writes John Macdonald in the "Daily News" otherwise the baby-growing institution, is beautifully situated just outside Versailles, in a great garden and pleasure grounds of its own, among trees and flowers and the splendour of green grass.

There are cows about—five of them—and goats, for the Pouponniere has no dealings with the commercial milkman, it is self-supplying. They are choice cows, selected from prize animals at agricultural shows, for the founders, managers, and friends of the Pouponniere—among whom were men and women like Jules Simon, Zola, Waldeck-Rousseau, Madame Loubet, Sarah Bernhardt, Pasteur, M. Frederic Passy, Madame Georges Charpentier (President), Alexandre Dumas, Madame Lemaire, and Madame Brisson were resolved that "les poupons" should have everything of the best.

The Pouponniere, with its present population of seventy infants (from a month or two to three years of age), is a school of baby culture as much as a hospital and refuge. Its promoters trust that it may be copied in every town of France. They suggest that if the State is justified in subsidising institutions for improving breeds of horses, sheep, cattle, and pigs, they would be still more justified in promoting by similar means the improvement of the most valuable animal of all—particularly as the results of the Pouponniere system prove that at least two-thirds of the infant mortality in France are attributable to unskilful nurture.

The case of an infant, eight weeks old at its admission, and to all appearance fatally atrophied, becoming strong and healthy, and adding 80 per cent. to its weight in less than three months, is by no means singular. The infirmary is the only room in the Pouponniere in which I have found no business done. Pneumonia, diarrhœa, convulsions, whooping cough, smallpox, measles, diphtheria, never have had any victims in the Pouponniere. The exceedingly few deaths that do happen are due chiefly to congenital diseases of an incurable nature. So it appears from the medical reports.

Pure air, floods of light, absolute cleanliness, natural food, and plenty of it, and constant vigilance—these are the physicians that carry the small inmates of the Pouponniere healthily and happily over the first perilous weeks and months of their lives, until (if their parents and guardians choose to leave them there for so long) they are three years old.

I was conducted over the whole establishment by the lady superintendent. Apart from the main building, and isolated in the middle of the garden, is the "lazaret," whither all infants are taken on their arrival, and where they are detained, under medical examination, for at least twenty-one days before admission to the house.

The two dormitories, one for the day, the other for the night, are models of neatness, cleanliness, and comfort. Some of the infants were a week or two, others two six months old. The elders were rolling about in a playroom. One of them, getting on in life, for he was tottering on the verge of three, was taking walking exercise, held up in a wooden frame, and, in the delight of achievement, emitting yells loud enough to startle the seven sleepers.

A room is specially assigned for the cleansing of the feeding bottles and their rubber mouth-pieces. They are immersed, each with its numbered label, in pure water. Filling them with their supply of milk is a scrupulously careful operation. Every precaution is taken to prevent the intrusion of the omnipresent microbe. Each bottle has its antiseptic bath, and antiseptic stopper of cotton wool.

An interesting point: The milk is not sterilised. The infant has it straight and pure from the cow. Not all the infants; only those in the first place who approaching their weaning period, are, so to speak, but upon half rations at the breast. A little later, and the half ration from the nurse will be stopped altogether, and the "poupon" or "pouponne" turned on to cow's milk exclusively.

But though the milk is not sterilised, no pains are spared to prevent its being contaminated. The pails are cleansed antiseptically. The milkers' hands undergo a like process. The milkers' dresses are changed for the operation. The pails when filled are protected from dust. It is considered that, if the cows are healthy, sterlisation of their milk is unnecessary, if not harmful. As already pointed out the cows are selected from the best procurable.

Daily and nightly weighing of the infants is as regular a process as their feeding. Once a week they are weighed in presence of the medical inspector. This is the most important event of the week in the Pouponniere. The whole congregation of babies is taken to the weighing room, in a more or less lively and pleasing confusion of crowings and squallings. Parents and guardians would be glad to assist at this performance. But the laws against their admission are as inexorable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. They are welcome to the figures, in black and white, from the hands of the Lady Superintendent. But they are not admitted beyond the visitors' room and even there must they put on a long blouse to prevent the dust on their clothes from getting about.

The experiment of the Pouponniere shows what can be done to reduce the terrific rate of infant mortality in France. But unfortunately for the poorer classes, institutions such as this are beyond their means. An infant's keep at the Versailles Home comes to £3 4s. [illegible]d. a month for the first year £[illegible] 12s. [illegible]d. a month for the second, and £2 4s. 2d. for the third. Considering all that is done for the welfare of the infants, the charges are none too high.

Still only the comparatively well-to-do can afford them. The Pouponniere at Porchefontaine (the name of the Versailles suburb) has been designed chiefly for the convenience of mothers whose daily avocations prevent them from nursing and feeding their infants properly, but who will not entrust their offspring to the foster-parents connected with the Public Relief Department, or to professional baby farmers of any kind. The number of mothers of the employed class whose daily work interferes with their domestic duties, has been enormously increased by the opening of careers to women in the public offices, in the Educational Department, and in the commercial establishments.

The eminent medical men who are interested in the Pouponniere hold that at least 100,000 of the 150,000 infants who die in France before, they are a year old can be saved by rational nurture. Sixty thousand children are of born every year in Paris. More than a third of this number are consigned to the care of strangers, great numbers of whom are influenced by mercenary motives merely or principally.

While this waste of life—100,000 infants killed every year—goes on, it is beside the point to attribute the cause to such an abstraction as the "lowered vitality" of the French people. But France is at last realising the enormous importance and the urgency of this question of "pueri-culture," as the experts call it. Paris, with its three hundred and seventy thousand women employed every day in commercial and industrial "work" and in municipal and State offices, has brought the infant nurture question to the forefront of social politics; and as a beginning public discussions on the subject and periodical assemblies have been organized in most of the electoral divisions.

To encourage agriculture in Erythrea, Italy has promulgated a customs regulation by which yearly a certain quantity of corn may be imported free into Italy from her Red Sea Colony, and raw cotton, Durra rye, maize, gums, tamarinds, wood, and a few other Erythrean products may be imported free in any quantity.

A NORTH American succeeded in making a substitute for coffee from bananas and claimed that in taste and wholesomeness it excelled all other imitations of the real berry. Since then in many districts in Mexico large banana plantations have been established with drying factories for preparing banana-coffee. Besides this they produce a fine nourishing flour from the fruit.

THE RUSSIANS' RALLY.

JAPANESE COLUMN CUT OFF.

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

DESPERATE BAYONET WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Russian and Japanese despatches show that the Russians have rallied strongly and are concentrating against the Japanese Centre and Left which it is believed was pierced when the twelve guns were captured.

The British Foreign Office has informed the Holt line of steamers that railway material and raw cotton is shipped at sender's risk.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that the Russians fiercely attacked Generals Oku, Nodzu and Kuroki last night, but were repulsed everywhere with heavy loss.

Marshal Oyama reports that the enemy in front of General Nodzu have been re-inforced. He explains the loss of the guns. Brigadier Yamada was returning on Sunday after defeating a force at Weichalutzu and capturing two guns. He was surrounded by about a division and broke out after a fierce hand to hand fight. Owing to the loss of the artillery horses, the fourteen guns had to be abandoned.

The casualties on Sunday were one thousand.

General Sakharoff reports that the Japanese on Sunday night repeatedly attacked his right flank, but were repulsed.

The Russians retain Lone Tree Hill and have seized another position to the west of Shasopu.

The Japanese are concentrating against the centre. There was no fighting on the left yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Upwards of five hundred thousand tons of Welsh coal and quantities of patent fuel will be shipped to the Mediterranean, West Africa and the Cape during October, November and December on Russian account. The orders which are mainly through the Hamburg-America Line are divided amongst a dozen firms all represented at Cardiff.

Reuter wiring from Mukden on the 17th instant, says the bitterness and tenacity of the fighting along the line of the Shaho may be regarded as intimately connected with the position of the Eastern Army of which little news is obtainable.

There is every prospect of further fierce fighting.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram from his Government yesterday morning :—

One column under Brigadier-General Yamada proceeded on the 16th instant, to reinforce a detachment of our Left army in attacking the enemy at the North of Shahopou. It defeated the enemy near Weechialoutzu, capturing two guns and two ammunition wagons and after again repelling the enemy at Shantaokantze was returning to the original position when suddenly it was enveloped at 7 p. m., by about one division of the enemy.

After a fierce hand to hand fight, it succeeded in breaking through the enemy and regained the original oposition.

Meanwhile our artillery losing most of the horses and men was compelled to abandon nine field guns and five mountain guns.

The enemy was reinforced in front of the Central Army. Our casualties on Sunday were about one thousand.

Marshal Oyama reports that on Monday night, the enemy twice made fierce assaults in front of the right column of our left army and some smaller assaults in the direction of the Central and Right armies. We repulsed them all.

The enemy retreated leaving many corpses on the field.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, October 19.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 18th October, says that General Sakharoff reports that the Japanese have not attempted to recapture Lone Tree Hill which was successfully stormed on Sunday. The condition of the dead is eloquent testimony to the desperate character of the bayonet fight.

The work of burial commenced yesterday and is not yet finished.

Unofficial messages state that after an artillery preparation the Russian Infantry vainly attacked at four in the afternoon and spent the night on the slope. The assault was resumed at four in the morning. The result was terrible and close work with cold steel, 500 Japanese being killed in trenches and 150 captured. This success has electrified the Russians.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin with two reserve divisions has inflicted a crushing blow on General Nodzu, and taken fifteen more guns.

A Mukden telegram yesterday states that the cannonade was more terrific than ever and the battle was the bloodiest of the war. Russians and Japanese alike were fanatically regardless of life and accepted every chance of getting to close quarters.

The Paris "Journal's" correspondent at Mukden says that the two armies are carrying on a war of mutual extermination.

A Tokio telegram admits the loss of fourteen guns on Sunday.

JAPAN'S SOLDIERS.

GENERAL AND PRIVATE.

The great number of casualties among the Russian officers, and particularly their generals—Keller killed, Sassulitch, Rennenkampf, Stoessel, and, from the latest reports, Kuropatkin and Kondradovitch wounded,—while no Japanese general has been hit., is due largely to the different theories of generalship followed in the two armies, writes Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki. The generals of the Japanese are directors, while the Russianr cling to the old Skobeleff tradition of a commandes at the head of his men, leading the fighting. From the Japanese lines we can see the white-coated Russian officers riding conspicuously before their troops, while from the Russian side it must be hard to discover the Japanese officers, because their uniforms are so like those of the ranks, and because General Kuroki and the lesser generals usually are somewhere behind the fighting lines, managing their battles by telegraph and telephone.

DUTY WITHOUT NOTORIETY.

The Russian generalship is more spectacular and perhaps inspires the soldiers with greater courage but the Japanese is essentially business-like. Often correspondents are forbidden to mention the names of the leaders of daring and important fights, because the names might give the enemy a clue to the identity, and therefore to the strength and the characteristics of the organisations opposing them. General Okasawa gathered his troops in the fog of early morning on July 4, and prevented the Russians from seizing the Motienling, he turned Keller's almost successful attack of the 17th into a disaster, and his soldiers from the rocks above the Yushuling shot down a thousand Russians without any compensating damage to themselves. He is a strategist and a fighter. But the Japanese newspapers which come to the camp fail to mention him. General Kuroki is a quiet and unassuming gentleman, rather the Moltke type than the theatrical general who gallops about exhorting and cursing his men. His type is apparently the prevailing one in the Japanese service. Sometimes it appears that he has worked out his plan of battle so perfectly before the event that he can sit down confident of its fulfilment and take little further interest in the proceedings. During the critical hour of July 31, when his infantry was advancing across the valley to charge the Russian entrenchments on the heights, he sat in the courtyard of a Chinese temple chatting casually with members of his staff. A Court painter could have made no battle picture here.

FANS AND FISHING-RODS.

Fans for soldiers seem an anomaly, particularly for soldiers so far removed from suspicion of effeminacy as the Japanese. A battalion of infantry toiled past, perspiring through the sandy cornfields under an almost tropical sun and every man was plying a paper disc. The fans and tea-kettles dangling from saddles and from soldiers' packs have surprised some of the conservative attaches. But they are the concessions Japan's Europeanised army makes to Old Japan, and since they contribute to the content of the soldiers out of all proportion to their weight there seems no valid argument against them. Another souvenir of home life which the soldiers have brought into Manchuria is a fishing-line in every knapsack. From General Kuroki down to the humblest coolie who trots after his master's horse they are disciples of the rod. Seeing these mild-eyed boys sitting for long hours by the banks of mountain streams, waiting for a three-inch minnow to bite, it is hard to realise them as the same fighting men who storm rocky embankments under showers of shrapnel and bring back the huge Cossacks docile captives.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISTURBED ITALY.

Parliament dissolved.

GOVERNMENT AND STRIKERS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Italian Parliament has been dissolved in view of the disturbed state of the country, to enable the Parliament to settle in serenity questions of vital concern.

The Government proposes bills to increase the Police, prevent contempt of law and strikes in the public services.

LADY CURZON.

LONDON, October 18.

Lady Curzon continues to make slow progress.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Last evening's bulletin says Lady Curzon's favorable symptoms continue.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, Oct. 18.

The Bishop of Chota Nagpur died here rather suddenly last night of syncope. He was buried this evening in pouring rain. It was also very wet yesterday, at Mrs. Savage's funeral.

In consequence of these two sad and sudden events, the State ball at the Shrubbery which was to have taken place on Thursday, has been postponed.

THE KING OF SAXONY'S DEATH.

COURT MOURNING.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The following "Gazette" Extraordinary is published:—Intelligence having been received of the death of his Majesty the King of Saxony, Court mourning is ordered for three weeks beginning from the 17th October. When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black, and officers in uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

It is officially announced that Lord Curzon will not be able to leave England before the 25th of November.

As Lord Curzon cannot now reach India until 9th December, at the earliest, it would be inconvenient to retain the Government of India Secretariats in Simla until his arrival. It is understood, therefore that the annual move to Calcutta will be made as originally ordered, the offices closing in Simla on Saturday, November 5th, and re-opening in Calcutta on Monday, November 7th. The first meeting of the Legislative Council, in Calcutta, will be held on 16th December by which time all members of the Council will have assembled there.

Lord Ampthill will, now most probably, make the Kashmir tour which it was arranged for Lord Curzon, leaving Simla about the middle of November. He will be accompanied by Lady Ampthill.

Their Excellencies will thereafter proceed to Calcutta to make over charge of the Viceroyalty to Lord Curzon. The only measure to be introduced at the next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla is a formal one to amend the wording of the Sea Customs Act 1878, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce having pointed out that some ambiguity of meaning exists in connection with the provisions in the law prohibiting the introduction into India of colourable imitations of well-known brands. The remaining business before the meeting comprises the passing of the City of Bombay Improvements Bill and the presentation of the Select Committee's report on Indian Stamp Act Amendment bill, two unimportant measures the nature of which has already been explained in these columns. The legislative programme for the Calcutta session is not yet settled, but no very heavy measures are likely to be brought up. The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill will not be ready to be proceeded with.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET TREATY.

Germany's Opposition.

WHY CHINA HESITATES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The "Times'" correspondent at Peking wires that Germany which never loses an opportunity of attacking the British position in China is taking the lead in inducing China to refuse her assent to the Tibet Treaty and is even influencing the Italian and American Legations against the Treaty.

The Chinese Envoy, Tangshaoyi, proceeds to Tibet via Calcutta provided the Indian Government consents to receive him.

Reuter learns that there is every probability that the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley will continue for seventy-five years while the indemnity is being paid at the rate of one lakh annually.

It transpires that the Chinese Amban refused to sign the Treaty at the last moment, saying that Chinese sovereignty was not sufficiently recognised.

He was thereupon told that covereignty also implied responsibility, and moreover, that Great Britain had not spent a million sterling for nothing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 19.

An "Englishman" cablegram dated London, October 18th says :—The "Times" Pekin correspondent ascribes the hesitation of China in ratifying the Tibetan treaty to the mischievous pressure of the German Minister who is co-operating with the Russian Minister.

The "Times" Vienna correspondent corroborates this.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE TIBET TREATY.

The following appears in the "Pioneer" specially translated from the "Novoe Vremya" :—

In a few days Colonel Younghusband will leave Lhassa. Apparently he is much pleased with the results obtained, so pleased that he jealously guards for himself and for Lord Curzon the contents of the Treaty which purports to have been concluded with Tibet, and which, to the no slight disappointment of the English Press, will not be made public. But at any rate Colonel Younghusband has done his best to make his Treaty as like as possible to a Treaty with Tibet, for the document was signed not only in the palace outside the town, which is the usual place of residence of the Dalai Lama, but it was signed in the very room in which the head of the buddhist religion usually lived! It is true that this treaty was not signed by the Dalai Lama,—indeed he has departed no man knows wither, although rumour says that he is living in some far distant monastery with the Russian Deortgieff. But instead of the Dalai Lama's signature his seal, which he had forgotten, was affixed for him, Besides this, which is supposed to take the place of a signature, this Treaty is funished with similar seals on behalf of three Tibetan monasteries and of the "National Assembly," and it will be sealed by the Chinese Amban in Pekin, in relation to which the Dalai Lama is in the position of a vassal, will allow him to sign. But Younghusband is in no way abashed because the Dalai Lama has not signed;—and possibly he is right as far as this goes. Let us take as examples all the latest treaties and agreements between Japan and Corea, which have been concluded after the invasion of Corea by Japan. These were signed by the Emperor of Corea with his own hand—but are they any the better for that? It is perfectly well known that they were signed under pressure, and that when the pressure is relieved the Treaty will be null and void.

But however this may be Colonel Younghusband has a paper in his pocket and in spite of all the care with which it is guarded from curious eyes it would seem that there is much that is pleasing to and essential for England in it. There is, let us say, Firstly in memory of the entrance into Tibet of the British Mission there will be erected on the Indo-Tibet frontier an inscribed pillar similar to that which adorns the Chinese-Tibet border. Secondly the Tibetans are enjoined to keep this Treaty more loyally than they did, that the breaking of which by the Tibetans caused the English to send the Mission which is now returning so happily; also easy access to Tibet is arranged for British goods—which the Tibetans stubbornly refuse to buy; also Tibet binds herself to pay a money indemnity to the English whenever Tibet shall be in a position to pay, or England presents the bill; and also—most important of all—the paper lying in Colonel Younghusband's pocket is a talisman which will guarantee England against any attack in Tibet by any European Power. It is not difficult to understand what Power is meant: but it is not so easy to understand why the impending departure from Lhassa of England's peaceful Mission should be expected to have such a calming effect on Russian minds. As far as we are concerned we have only followed the movements of this Mission with the eye of a disinterested spectator, and we heartily wish it well on its return journey.

SHORT REELING OF INDIAN YARN.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES DEFERRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

A Press Communique that has been issued states :—

In September 1903, a Committee was appointed by the Government of India, to consider the question of adopting measures to prevent short reeling of yarn in Indian mills for sale in India. The Committee's report was received in October of the same year and the local Governments and the Chambers of Commerce were consulted as to the practicability of the suggestions formulated by the Committee. Their replies have now been received and they disclose a great diversity of opinion both as to the necessity for any remedial measure and as to the practicability of the course proposed by the Committee. The consensus of opinion appears to be opposed to the acceptance of the recommendations made by the Committee, and the Government of India have, therefore, decided to take no further action in this matter for the present.

REDISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

The proposals of the Madras Government in connection with Mr. W. S. Meyers' scheme for the redistribution of district charges, in the Madras Presidency, have been sent up to the Government of India after the ordinary details have been worked out, by the local Government and the Board of Revenue. The scheme will not be sent up to the Secretary of State until the judicial arrangements consequent on the changes have also been worked out. The High Court has been consulted on the point and in accordance with its suggestion a special officer will be appointed to go into the matter. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I. C. S., will probably be selected for the work on his return from leave.

POONA SHOOTING CASE.

PATEL CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 19.

Krishnaji Babaji Gaikwad Patel of Bahauli village, was brought up to-day before Mr. Sheppard, the Collector, for judgment. The Magistrate said that the accused had been charged with causing simple hurt and with wrongful restraint. In the two allegations made against the accused, I had not thought it proper to frame a charge against the accused of wrongful restraint. His conduct has been highly irregular, but he only became aware of it till after it had occurred and could not have known accurately what had been its cause. He found himself in face of an infuriated mob, detaining two officers in front of the village Chawdi and undoubtedly accusing them of committing, at all events, simple hurt to a woman and boy. Even though the officers might have committed an offence, this was a fact which might easily have been appreciated by the Patel in the exercise of the powers under Act 8 of 1867. He could have been pleasant to the detained officers, pending enquiry into what they had done and pending report to the nearest police station. Irregularities he may have committed. The Magistrate did not think he would be justified in charging him with wrongful restraint.

The charge of cheating was different. Lieutenants Gout and Thew and the orderly spoke to the orderly paying Rs. 2-6-0 to the accused. The Lieutenants deposed to the accused following them and out of the village after he had returned their guns, and demanding money. Lieut. Gout protested against this demand, but finally offered to send Rs. 2 from Poona saying he had no money with him. The accused then said the orderly had money, but was told it was his own and was not available for payment.

The accused, finding he could not get money from the officers, went to the orderly who was a little way behind, and the orderly after few minutes came running to the officers telling them he had paid money as the accused told him the officers had instructed payment. The officers could not have made a mistake on this point and any slight discrepancies in the evidence were explainable. The Magistrate believed the orderly's statement to be true. He found the accused guilty of the offence which, he said, was a serious one. It was rendered doubly so in this instance by the fact that the accused was a Police Patel of his village and because it was while actually exercising his authority as Patel that he demanded and received money. The public deserve every protection from the rapacity of public officers and it is only by making severe examples in cases which come to light that a deterrent influence can be insured. The Magistrate accordingly convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The third match in connection with the Aga Khan's Hockey Tournament was played to-day between the Royal Scots and the Y. M. C. A. The game was a very interesting one. The Y. M. C. A. made a good defence but were eventually defeated, the game being 2 goals to love. Result :—

Royal Scots	2 goals
Y. M. C. A.	Nil

MADRAS HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

Madras Port Trust Bill will form a part of the legislative work of the coming Session. Copies of the draft of the Bill have been circulated for opinion to those concerned. The Bill contains some modifications suggested at the Conference held two years ago between the Special Committee and the Governor and a member of Council. Government of India provisionally sanctioned the scheme for the improvement of the Madras harbour at a cost of about 46 lakhs by closing the eastern entrance protected by a break-water, and intimated that works might be proceeded with.

SERVICE APPOINTMENTS IN MADRAS.

The vacancy in the Board of Revenue caused by the appointment of Mr. J. Andrew, I.C.S., to be British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, will be filled by the appointment of Mr. J. Twigg, I.C.S., on his return from leave.

Mr. D. D. Murdoch, I.C.S., will continue to be a Collector of Madras.

Major Five, Acting Military Secretary to the Governor goes home to-day on eight months' leave. Major Logan Home, Commandant of the Body-guard will act.

SUIT BY THE DECCAN BANK.

A LOAN OF THREE LAKHS OF RUPEES.

The Hon Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit instituted by the Deccan Bank, Limited, against, Gangadhar Ganesh Athavale and eleven others in which the plaintiffs, prayed that the first five defendants might be ordered to pay to them the amount due under an indenture of mortgage of 3rd October 1897; that it might be declared how and in what manner the net proceeds of sale of the mortgaged property should be applied in reduction of the plaintiff's claim; that judgment might be passed in favour of the plaintiffs against the defendants 2 and 5 and the heirs and representatives of Ramchandrassa bin Dharmassa for the amount remaining due to plaintiffs under a mortgage of the 8th May 1897, after giving credit for all such sums as defendants were entitled to have credited against their liability under the mortgages, etc. Mr. Davar and Mr Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Robertson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the first defendant; Mr. F. Sorabjee Talyarkhan and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai, appeared for the third defendant; and Mr. Donald and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, and also by Mr. B. Raghavayya, appeared for defendants 5 to 12.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering judgment, said it was argued before him by the defendants that no part of the cause of action had arisen in Bombay. His lordship held that payment of money in Bombay by the Bank to the Gadag Spinning and Weaving Company's mill was part of the cause of action for if the money had not been paid in Bombay, there would not have arisen any obligation on the sureties to make good any deficiency to the plaintiffs. The next point that was raised was that there was a misjoinder of the cause of action; and as to this, his lordship held that there was not. As to the question of contracts or suretyship, his lorships was of opinion that they were contracts of indemnity rather than of suretyship; and the defendants were the principals in the transaction. That being the case, the defendants were liable. His lordship found that no laches or negligence was imputable to the plaintiffs, nor were they found to realise the security in December, 1897. The Court, therefore passed a decree for the plaintiffs on the first mortgage for Rs. 8,038, which was due from defendants 2 and 5 and defendants 6 to 12, the latter as representatives of Ramchandrassa; and also for Rs. 1,58,555 which was due on the second mortgage from defendants 1, 2, 3 and 5. The defendants to pay the costs of the suit throughout.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE TONNAGE SCALE QUESTION.

SHIPPERS OPPOSE CHANGE.

A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's building, yesterday afternoon, to consider certain rules regarding the tonnage scale and stowage of cargo in poops and peaks of ships. There was a large attendance of members. The Hon. Mr C H Armstrong, Chairman of the Chamber, presided and amongst those present were: Mr Marshall Reid, C I E, of Bombay Company; Mr D H Glade, of Messrs Glade and Co; Messrs J N Metaxa and J Cavadia of Messrs. Ralli Brothers; Messrs Donald N Graham and St John Graham, of Messrs W and A Graham and Co; Mr E Scarpa, of Austrian Lloyd's S N Company; Mr F C Macrae of Messrs Forbes Campbell and Co, Ld.; Mr R R Ross of National Bank of India Ld; Mr A W Campbell of Messrs Breul and Company; Mr H Stanley-Reed of Messrs Bennett, Coleman and Co; Mr A Craigie of Messrs Craigie Lynch and Owen; Mr C Vernon of Messrs Farbenfabriken Bayer and Co, Ld., Mr G M Wilson of Messrs Finlay Muir and Co; Mr E Schoen of Messrs Gaddum & Co; Mr N S Glazebrook of Messrs Glazebrook Tejpal & Co; Mr A K Leslie of Messrs Greaves Cotton & Co; Mr Edwin Yeo of Messrs C Macdonald & Co; Mr R G Monteath of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram of Messrs Narandas Rajaram & Co; Mr A Foulkes of Messrs Owen & O'Kell; Messrs C H J and B H J Rustomji of Messrs H J Rustomji & Co; Mr W F Hamilton of Messrs Shepherd & Co; Mr J J Marsland of Messrs Marsland Price & Co; Mr J S Warlaw of Messrs Turner Morrison & Co; Mr Alex M Tod of the new Zealand Insurance Company; Mr H F Wagstaff of the South British Fire and Marine, Mr H Blascheck of Messrs A Blascheck & Co: Mr Callianji Amerchand of Messrs Chhagandas & Company; Mr Vernon B F Bayley of Messrs Crawford Brown & Co; Mr F A Reddie of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co; Mr J Humphrey of Messrs Latham and Co; Mr. William Kidston Glen of Messrs Latham Abercrombie and Company, Mr M Ananiantz of Messrs A I Mantacheff and Co; Mr J M Payne of Messrs Payne and Co; Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit of Messrs Jehangir B Petit and Co; Mr A Booker of Messrs E D Sassoon & Co; Mr A M Hammond of Messrs Shaw Wallace & Co; Representative of Messrs Tata and Sons; Mr Dharamdas Tribhowandas of Messrs Tribhovandas Virjinamdas and Co; Mr P B Brennwald of Messrs Volkart Brothers; Mr George Miller of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mr W Llewellyn of Campton National D Escompte de Paris; Mr H Wendon C I E and Mr A Muirehad of the G I P Railway; Mr W C Symes of the P and O, S N Company; Mr F Crocco of the S N Rubattino S N Co; Mr T Kusumoto of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Mr P Debore of the Messageries Maritimes S N Co; Mr T Mogima of the Mitsui Busan Kaisha; Mr M C Michailidi of Messrs John Fachiri; and Mr C J Michael, Officiating Secretary of Chamber of Commerce.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES.

The Chairman in opening the proceeding observed that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering certain matters, which, it was thought desirable should be settled before the next shipping season began. The first item on the Agenda paper related to the cotton bales which came into Bombay last season. The matter was brought to the notice of the Committee by general shipping agents who were members of the Chamber. Their request was that the Committee should endeavour to find a better basis for the tonnage scale for full pressed cotton bales. They contended that their steamers could not be expected to carry a large additional weight on the same measurement basis as at present. The matter being an important one and recognising that their difficulties involved the Committee appointed a strong sub-committee to consider and report on the subject. The sub committee met on several occasions and discussed the question from all points and in the end made a recommendation to the general Committee. The latter again considered the matter very fully and it was eventually decided to submit the recommendation which the sub-committee had made to the general Committee. Taking everything into consideration they tried to find a fair equivalent in weight for 40 cubic feet and came to the conclusion that for shipping fully pressed cotton bales the basis should be 16 cwt. gross, to the ton at steamers' option. The Chairman thought that ever the only basis which was likely to be generally accepted. He therefore accordingly moved the following proposition:—That rules Nos. 2 to 5, under the heading "steamers," passed at the general meeting of members, on 8th October 1872 and rule No. 1 passed at the general meeting of 20th July 1883 be cancelled from 1st January 1905, and the following rules be substituted:—(a) That the tonnage scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts. dead weight, (b) That when freight is payable on weight the same is to be on the net weight delivered. The above rules do not apply to full-pressed cotton bales, for which special provision is made as follows:—(c) That the tonnage scale for full-pressed cotton bales per steamer, shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet or 16 cwts. gross to the ton at steamer's option. (d) That hides and skins, whether in bales or bundles be taken by measurement and not by weight. (e) That oil be taken on the outside measurement of the cask. The Chairman pointed out that the rules which he had proposed were the same as the old rules to which they had so long been accustomed except the addition of clause C.

Mr Emil Scarpa seconded the proposition.

THE AMENDMENT.

MR. J. N. METAXA.

Mr. J. N. Metaxa in proposing an amendment said: All the members of this meeting are well aware that the tonnage scale which it is now proposed to change is a very old one. It was in 1883 nearly a quarter of a century ago, that the now existing resolution was passed viz:—"That the tonnage scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts dead weight." Under this rule which was passed by our predecessors after mature and careful thought Bombay trade throve and prospered. A few months ago, however, some shipping agents began complaining that the carrying of steamers would be very seriously reduced if a large portion of their cargo consisted of cotton bales weighing 20 cwts to the 40 cubic feet, instead of the usual sized bales. One of them went so far as to propose that it would be desirable to fix the limit to which bales should be compressed and he suggested that no bales should measure less than 22 tons to the 100 bales! This, gentlemen is exactly the same, as if somebody at this meeting rose and asked you to pass a resolution that no railway train between here and Poona should run faster than five miles an hour, nowand hereafter! When I first heard of the complaints and the desires of the shipping agents, who wanted to abolish and revolutionize this old Bombay tonnage scale, as regards the small pressed bales of cotton I went very thoroughly into the question and my first thought was to endeavour to find a solution, by which our old tonnage scale would remain intact and at the same time, the wishes of the shipping agents would be satisfactorily met. I thought I found a solution in my first proposal to the Committee of this Chamber, which was, to advise shipping agents in their freight contracts to limit to half bales of cotton, which weigh between 18 and 20 cwts to the 40 cubic feet. This would assimilate such bales of cotton to wheat, which, as you are aware is also limited to half by most of the shipping agents. The shipping agents, however, would not agree to this proposition. Their refusal is all the more astonishing, as a ton of wheat is heavier than a ton of cotton pressed at 20 tons to the 100 bales; in fact, 40 cubic feet of wheat weigh 18 cwts which at 112 lbs per cwt=2,016 lbs; whereas 100 bales at 20 tons measurement weighing 40,000lbs.=2,000lbs to the ton, viz. 16 lbs. less than wheat. Why then do the shipping agents accept wheat by limiting it to half and why will they not accept small pressed bales of cotton which are lighter than wheat? If they would accept this arrangement there would be

NO REASON FOR ANY CHANGE

in the existing Bombay scale, and I do not think the shipping agents would have any cause of complaint or alarm. Proceeding the speaker submitted figures to prove his point that the shipping agents had not suffered loss contending that his figures proved exactly the contrary of what the shipping agents thought they were proving. In regard to yarns, he thought that spinners and people interested, would very soon find that, now when shipowners want to fix a minimum in cotton say 22 1-2 tons per 100 bales, this was the time to seize the opportunity, and agitate in order to obtain a maximum for yarns, say 28 or 30 tons per 100 bales. Because they would reason as follows:—If shipowners succeed in fixing a minimum of 22 1-2 tons per 100 bales and they take instead, cotton actually measuring 18 or 20 tons to the 100 bales they will be making about 4 tons on every 100 bales and if on the top of such bales they stow the extra light stuff of yarns, which measure on an average 35 tons to the 100 bales, their steamers will go to sea without any space left, as they will carry less weight than their capacity and they will be making preposterous profits.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mrs. Brown-Potter's New Play.

"THE GOLDEN LIGHT."

THE CARDIFF FESTIVAL.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Advance paragraphs bade us to expect "The Golden Light" to be something out of the common. One paragraph made much of the fact that Mrs. Brown-Potter would wear "emotional gowns," gowns, that is, expressive of the feelings of Clare, the heroin at the various stages of the action. Another informed the expectant world that one of the female characters of the play had to speak some lines that were rather high, and, that they might be done justice to, the part had been entrusted to a lady moving in very high society. As to the play itself, nothing was foreshadowed, save the fact that it was in no sense a problem play, but just a simple love story. Evidently the dramatic muse was to play second fiddle. Now, we have the authority of Hamlet for saying that the play is the thing, and he has also placed on record his poor opinion of "emotional gowns." Last night's play was not the thing in any sense of the term. The story, the dialogue, the character-drawing, the situations were artless, even guileless, in the extreme. The emotional gown in which it should have been written is a schoolgirl's book-muslin, reaching certainly no lower than the ankle. The emotional gown most suitable to the adult spectator with any just notion of drama would be, sackcloth and ashes. The ordinary playgoer might be recommended pyjamas.

George Daring is understood to be the pen-name of a sister of Mrs. Brown-Potter, who has provided her with several charming poems to recite. And last night Mrs. Brown-Potter recited some pretty verses, which compared very favourably with their context. Right gladly would we congratulate the one lady on having discovered in the other a competent, or even a promising, playwright. But to speak the honest truth, we have never sat out a piece so deficient in everything that is necessary to interest an audience. So swiftly and surely did the piece alienate attention that the second curtain fell in absolute silence. It seemed as if the audience had not noticed its descent. Ten seconds elapsed before there was a sound. Then came a few timid cheers and a few quiet remonstrances. We have never seen the like before. The audience was all but absolutely listless.

The reason is not far to seek. With the best intentions in the world, George Daring shows not the faintest glimmer of the theatric sense. The story is commonplace. There is a pretty wife, a husband who neglects her, and a lover who does not. At the moment when she is about to throw in her lot with the lover the husband comes forward. He has overheard the wooing, is very indignant, and has a fit. The wife tells the lover that her duty is with her stricken husband. Him she nurses, and in the sick room the two come to a better understanding. Such an excellent understanding, indeed, that the husband suddenly dies, leaving behind him an injunction that she should marry the lover. This would be all very well in a novelette, but it requires a deal of working up before it can stand the stress of a theatre. George Daring does not work it up at all. Instead of strengthening her characters from within, she decorates them. A soldier starving with cold as well as hunger in the Crimea said when told he was to be given a medal, "I wish they would give me a coat to hang it on." Here there are coats, but there is no one inside. It is a postulate that Henry Dane is a George Meredith with a bit to spare. Half the world (a large constituency) is said to read his novels without understanding them. Yet all we can see and may be sure of is Mr. Abingdon perplexed with a quill pen and a bundle of paper that looks like a brief.

Clare we are invited to regard as a beautiful woman with a beautiful soul. The beautiful woman we see in Mrs Brown-Potter, but what of the soul? To us Clare is a very empty and irritating nonentity with a passion for extraordinary dresses and a habit of worrying her husband with all sorts of ridiculous importunities when he is in the thick of composition. George Dane, the lover, is intended for a man of action. He has to do with India, and we rather fancy he was represented to be "rough on" tigers. To us he is a young man of a rid conversational powers. And so it is with the rest. They make up a mutual admiration society of which we are not members. They chatter, and, apparently, amuse one another consumedly, but somehow the audience is bored. It is, no doubt, very wrong of the audience not to enjoy itself more. But it doesn't Last night's audience, at the Savoy, a very friendly audience, more. too, parted company with the play very early. An evil-disposed audience would have made fun for itself almost from the start. But it was only, when such irresistible lines as "It's a pity that our ideas of pleasure are so different," "We can't go on like this," or I have had a very restless night cropped up that it showed any inclination to turn the play against itself. On the whole, it was singularly self-repressive, and on the fall of the curtain it dispersed almost without a murmur. The high lines were not observed. The emotional dresses hardly did the execution anticipated. A crimson-purple confection was delightful, but Mrs. Brown-Potter's other dresses seemed to suffer a loss of significance owing to the peculiar light conditions of a theatre. As to acting, there was really none. Mrs. Brown-Potter was beautiful to behold, and cantillating her lines was better heard than the rest in a theatre built for singing. Mrs. Abingdon was unable to bring home the literary genius of the husband. His Adelphi traditions were against him and one felt he was wasted on belles lettres. Mr. Loring Fernie lacked the power to make the lover heroic and overmastering. The other characters ruled small and were ineffective, though many of the ladies were most becomingly attired. But on the whole it was a wasted evening.

Despite of grumbles of many a busy man, who definitely does not want opera (in season) more than once a year, it would seem as though Covent Garden were determined to follow out the great maxim that nothing succeeds like success; and therefore we have our opera season approaching with no uncertain tread. The San Carlo people from Naples (the director of whom, by the way, is Mr. Henry Russell) have presumably arrived, so far as certain batches are concerned, in this country; and we are presumably at the hour of preparation of what ought to prove to be a highly interesting bit of experimental work. How it will turn out is, of course, on the knees of the gods. London, one imagines from past experiences, has not been a very great lover of seasons that are born out of due time; and this is a direct appeal to the artistic side of London, the only outcome of which at present is the old question, "What will she do with it?"—a phrase of which Bulwer Lytton was so inordinately fond There may be many answers in this case; but one can only desire with genuine sincerity that the answer may be a favourable one to London, and to—art. In any case, the problem should prove to be singularly interesting. If, as a matter of fact, the experiment should turn out to be a real success, it will, one would think, modify to a very large extent the musical times and seasons of the London musical year. For clearly an opera season in the autumn, run upon generous lines, would interfere pretty effectively with a period of the year so heavy with concert work as is the autumn There are, however, very large quantities of "ifs" to be considered before the difficulties of such a scheme can be cleared away even in theory. It is a matter upon which nobody can as yet express a definite opinion, for nobody can yet express any marked favour or disfavour until in the name of criticism a later judgment can be given; but it is an audacious and a courageous undertaking, and it may succeed. More cannot be said.

At Tuesday night's concert a new Lyric Overture "From the West Country," by Napier Miles, was given for the first time in London. Following the example of Strauss, the composer has sought to express in music impressions received from the landscapes of his native West; and the result is a breezy, animated work which is a distinct gain to the repertory of lighter orchestral compositions. The overture has a good deal of originality, opening with a tuneful theme for solo horn, which forms the backbone, so to speak, of the piece. The composer had a gratifying reception. Herr Benno Schonberger was the pianist in Schumann's A minor concerto. He possesses a beautiful touch, and gave an intellectual and altogether delightful rendering, for which he was thrice recalled. It is curious to read that this hauntingly beautiful work was severely condemned by the critics on its first performance in England by Mme. Schumann at the Philharmonic concert in April, 1856. In place of Strauss' "Tod und Verklarung" was substituted Elgar's "Enigma": surely one of the most superb sets of variations ever written, and which will send down to long posterity the initials of the honoured "friends pictured therein." Mr. Wood's conducting was masterly, and the work was gloriously played. The vocalists of the evening were Miss Edith Patching and Mr. Peter Dawson, and Mr. Percy Pitt was at the organ.

There is nothing which appeals to certain modern Frenchmen more intimately than the general idea of mediæval drama combined with the extremity of modern music, an idea which practically makes up the matrimony of two arts whereby the perfect simplicity of the one is supplemented by the complex worldliness of the other. It is in these words that "Eve," A Mystery in Three Parts the poem by Louis Gallet, with an English version by Francis Hueffer, may be summed up as an ideal of M. Massenet, into which he has infused a great deal of his musical sympathy. The performance of this work, then, at the Cardiff Musical Festival for the first time in Great Britain brought us face to face with an extremely clever French music-poet attempting the solution, as one might find it in the problem of the Book of Genesis, solved by music. Unfortunately, despite M. Massenet's most assiduous attempt to reach the climax of what is really from the Biblical point of view a singularly inspiring work, he has given us in his score rather too much Bible history as it is known in the schools, and rather too little Bible as it is read with reverence. The libretto is essentially French, and does not deal with the Creation from any point of view save that of sex.

Somehow or other, although sex in music may be treated in a most magnificent manner (as Wagner has treated it in "Tristan"), it can also be treated from a point of view which in art is not sublime but which is sufficiently interesting to make the ordinary man engrossed in the musical subject. Among all Frenchmen, it was given to Gounod to bring this matter of sex in music right to its uttermost point, and even an extremely clever musician like Massenet will never be able to touch that again. Therefore, though we are convinced of M. Massenet's art, of his ingenuity, even of his occasional dives into emotion through music which has touched his soul, we cannot but regard his efforts as, to a large extent, unpersuasive, because of their obvious lack of relation to the dramatic matter in hand. Three artists alone were required for the solo parts, which were taken by Mme. Blauvelt (Eve), Mr. Ffrangoon-Davies (Adam), and, finally, Mr. Ben Davies in the part of Narrator. Mr. Ffrangoon-Davies inparticular showed by his vocal manner and realisation of the part how earnest he was to fulfil the character of Adam. It is rather strange to find how dramatic a singer is Mr. Ffrangoon-Davies, not only in a single part, but in many contradictory parts. Mr. Ben Davies was certainly in his best voice, but had scarcely sufficient opportunity to prove it in his part as Narrator. Mme. Blauvelt conceived, one may say, the part of Eve in somewhat too humble a spirit; but Massenet is much to blame for this. He, writing from a French point of view, one may possibly imagine, thought of Eve as being one who need not be taken too seriously. Certainly the music is definitely proportioned: that is to say, though you never find a greatness in this mystery, the whole work is made to appear when you actually listen to it as though every item and detail were put in their right place; but with a little thought you discover that Massenet has been using not the real stage of life, but the toy stage of children, and that however beautifully he has managed his work he has not built it according to what a great prose writer has called the unit of the world.

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* A new composition performed at the festival was, Dr. Frederick Cowen's "John Gilpin," a Choral Ballad written specially for this Festival. In a special note Dr. Cowen declares that the work should be sung throughout in a humorous manner; he even marks a few points where special exaggerated effects are indicated by himself; and he also suggests that the entire work should be interpreted "more or less in the same extravagant spirit, according to the meaning of the verses." The result is a triumphant piece of delightfully humorous music, in which music is by no means forgotten in the humour. It has been strange to note how Dr. Cowen, who, by the way, wrote this Choral Ballad specially for the Cardiff Festival, has increased his grip upon music to such an extent that at the present moment whatever whim or fancy may occur to him, he finds it well within the limits of his intellectual outlook, and can express it precisely as he wishes to express it; that is to say, if one may steal a simile from literature, that every word is precisely suited to the idea, just as in his case (I speak now of "John Gilpin"), every idea is suited to the music. The work springs along from the outset. The Gallop of Gilpin, with sometimes the hoofs of the horse bestridden by him on hard ground heard, sometimes the softer tread as meadow and field pass by, the dismay of Gilpin's womankind, the scamper and the helter-skelter of the tremendous race, right down to the egotistical cry of the author (that gentle humorist, Cowper),

And when he next doth ride abroad,
May I be there to see

are realised without any violence, without the smallest indication of excessive thought, without any attempt at exaggeration, and yet with a pitter-patter and a swing which enhance every detail, from such a phrase as "Away went Gilpin," to the "Stop thief!"—matters which proclaim the work to be literally a miniature masterpiece. Here the chorus was proved to its utmost, and came through the test gloriously.

THE SUB-REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having occasion to have leases registered at the Sub-Registrar's office located in the High Court buildings, I had to be present there recently at 5 minutes to 11 A. M. The Sub-Registrar, a police gentleman, whilst leaving his office room just as I was entering it, told me to either wait there for about an hour or go and mind some other business for that time as he was going out to register a document at some private party's residence out of the Fort. Some other gentlemen and myself had therefore to wait fully one hour. This way of conducting a public office is highly inconvenient and annoying to the public. But there is nothing wrong about the Sub-Registrar himself. Government have made it incumbent on him to attend at private residences, charge fees for doing so and pay them in to Government. Formerly that official used to attend and earned fees for himself for such out-door work at such convenient hours as did not interfere with the public office hours. Since Government now pocket all the fees wholly, the out-door registering work has, of course, to be done during office hours only. Whilst securing their own advantage, Government may appear to have lost all sight of the delay and inconvenience to the people. May I be allowed to suggest, Sir, that either Government allow to the official half of the fees earned for out-door work done during hours that are not regular office hours, so that he may be persuaded to work extra hours, or, appoint an additional man to act in his place during his absence from the office for doing out-door registering work. Either of these, is, I think, a fair course to all concerned, and the cause of inconvenience and delay to the public having to do with the office will be removed.—Yours &c.,

Oct. 15. CIVIS.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. GISELA.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, Captain G. Damianovich, from Trieste on Tuesday night:—Mrs Bell, Mr. Gullen, Mrs. Dennys, Miss Dennys, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst and child, Miss Hey, Capt. and Mrs. Head, Mrs. and Miss Johns, Mr. Lad, Mr. Mellor, Mrs. Mellor and infant, Mr. Maclaren, Mr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Prohaska, Mr. and Mrs. Rudden, and Mr. Yates.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Concluded from page 5.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

"This question of the tonnage scale for small pressed cotton bales, he proceeded, is of greater general importance than you think, gentlemen; in fact, the whole Bombay tonnage scale is in danger. One of the shipping agents says so clearly, when he writes that:—"the Bombay tonnage scale is based on a wrong principal." As for myself, I would have no objection to a totally new scale, because supposing the shipping agents obtain everything they wish, and introduce a tonnage scale favourable on all points to the shipowners, the natural result would be that every steamer plying on the wide Oceans would run with all speed to this favourable port to this Eldorado of shipowners, and consequently freights would immediately go down to the full extent of the better conditions granted to shipowners, and nobody would have any cause of complaint. I would most strongly object, however, to the tonnage scale being altered to the detriment of an article like cotton in small pressed bales; because this small article alone, which only represents 3 per cent. of the cotton exports of Bombay, will not be able to rule the rates of freight and therein will lie the injustice of the proceeding;—small bale shippers will suffer by the disadvantage of the better conditions conceded to shipowners, without getting any compensation in the rate of freight. I was just telling you, gentlemen, how unfair this agitation is on the part of the shipping agents, who for the sake of an infinitesimal portion of the Bombay cotton exports (3 per cent) want to demolish the Bombay tonnage scale; it is all the more unfair, as we shippers could put forward numerous and more serious grievances than those of the shipping agents.

SHIPPERS' GRIEVANCES.

There are articles in the Bombay tonnage scale, which work unfairly for the shippers, to the exclusive benefit of the shipowners; still the shipping agents keep a prudent silence about these articles and for good reasons. Why do they not ask you to change the Bombay tonnage scale for Mowraseed, for instance, and especially for Groundnuts? Because although these articles stand in the Bombay tonnage scale at 13 cwts to the ton of 40 cubic feet, they can be "dumped" or beaten and by "dumping" stowed so well that they leave a handsome profit to the shipowner much to the detriment of the shippers. Naturally light cargo of this kind can be pressed into a very small space. Why do the shipping agents not propose to read just the Bombay tonnage scale for hides and skins in screwed bales, and for hides loose in small bundles, especially as regards the products of the Dharavi tanneries? Because cargo like this gives them handsome profits; but gentlemen, it also gives shippers ugly losses, though this seems to trouble shipowners very little. To return to the remarks of the agents about the Bombay tonnage scale being based on a wrong principle and to the dissatisfaction of some of the shipping agents with the cargo they generally obtain in this port; I should like to ask them in what other port in the whole world, can they find such an assortment of light and heavy cargo, with which they can load their steamers to greater advantage than they do here? Not in north America, where they only get wheat, nor in the southern State of the U. S. where they only get cotton, and what bales? In south America perhaps, Argentina or La Plata, where they generally only get wheat and linseed? In Russia or the Danube, where the principal staple is wheat and maize? In Greece where they get currants, as heavy as lead moist with mollasses and packed in barrels, awful for stowing? Nowhere else than in Bombay can a steamer find such a variety of light and heavy cargo, out of which an agent can make the best in loading his steamer. I am perfectly satisfied that on second thoughts, the Cotton Association will amend their first resolution; because the object of their existence and their aim as a Cotton Association is to foster the cotton trade by leading the way to progress in every form and the new bale is undoubtedly an advance everybody agrees to it. It takes less room in the warehouses, less space in that suffocatingly congested Cotton-Green. It stows better on board the steamers, it can be carried easier and faster by the railways, and it thus helps to avoid those deadlocks along the railway lines, which are the despair of the merchants of Bombay. But last and not least, gentlemen, by adopting the resolution put before you by the shipping agents will you take the responsibility of muzzling the development of the pressing machinery of your cotton trade, which is one of the pillars of Bombay Commerce. Will you coolly decide to take this step which is a step backwards and assimilate up to date machinery, which has cost great efforts of human intelligence and enterprise, to second hand old machinery? For it comes to this gentlemen: those who possess the new machinery, finding no advantage to press small compressed bales, will turn out big bales from their presses like the old presses do, in order to do the work quickly and cheaply. And remember, the whole history of Commerce teaches us that it has always killed those who tried to muzzle it in some way. If you allow Bombay trade to be muzzled, trade will little by little go away from Bombay, and some other port, North or South, will benefit by these mistakes of ours. I therefore move the following amendment: 'That in the opinion of this meeting there is no reason to change the existing Bombay tonnage scale, which has worked satisfactorily for so many years.' If, added the speaker, shipping agents consider that the small compressed bales of cotton do not give them the same satisfactory outturns as other articles of the Bombay exports, like wheat, they are at liberty either to charge higher rates of freight for such bales of cotton, or to assimilate them to wheat and limit them in their freight contracts to half.

Mr. A. M Monteath seconded the amendment. He said he fully agreed with the arguments put forward by Mr Metaxa.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

Mr E Scarpa then moved another amendment that the matter be referred back to the general Committee.

Mr Metaxa rose to a point of order and said this amendment could not be proposed because the opinion of the general meeting was emphatic on the subject.

The Chairman said, Mr Scarpa was entitled to propose the amendment.

Mr Marshall Reid asked whether the amendment was in order. A resolution had been passed and if the Committee wanted to bring the matter up again it was open to them to do so.

The Chairman remarked that he had already ruled that the amendment was in order.

Mr. W. C Symes seconded the amendment, which on being put to the vote was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Metaxa's amendment was then put to the vote as a substantive motion and was carried.

A poll was demanded on the substantive proposition with the result that thirty members voted for and fifteen against it.

STOWAGE OF CARGO.

The Chairman next moved that the following resolution adopted at the annual general meeting of the Chamber held, on 17th February, 1904, in respect of the stowage of cargo in poops, peaks, etc. be rescinded:—In case of vessels holding a certificate from Lloyd's Surveyor or another recognised Marine Surveyor that the peak, poop, bridge-deck, shelter-deck and or awning-deck of such vessels is are fit to carry dry and perishable cargo, without damage to the description of cargo they may have to ship, and provided always that at time of chartering or of the issue of shipping order, as the case may be, no express arrangement has been made to the effect that cargo is not to be stowed in such spaces, such spaces shall be regarded as part the ordinary stowing space of the vessel, and charterers under a charter and or shippers under a shipping order shall be bound to supply cargo to load in such spaces, and owners shall be bound to place such spaces at the disposal of charterers and or shippers for the stowage of cargo therein and freight in respect of cargo so stowed shall, unless otherwise specially arranged between the contracting parties be payable at the full ordinary rate contracted for under the charter or shipping order, as the case may be. He said shortly after this resolution had been passed a letter was received from the Underwriters' Association, stating that they had consulted the Underwriting Institute in London and the letter informed them that they could not concur in any resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, which would have the effect of modifying the legal obligation under an insurance policy to ship in spaces legally recognised as under deck. Unless there were expressed stipulations in the policy to the contrary the policy covered only cargo shipped under deck, and the legal obligations of the assured could not be modified in any way by the ruling passed by the Chamber of Commerce. On receiving that letter the Chairman continued, the Committee sent out a circular that the rule should be held in abeyance. It was now remained for the meeting to cancel it, because the Committee thought that they could not place the shippers in an impossible position. It was a matter which should be first decided by the ship-owners and underwriters and when that was done, the Chamber could take necessary steps.

Mr. Marshall Reid seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Metaxa it was resolved to confirm the following addition to the Chamber's rules regarding general disputes and arbitrations:—In the event of the arbitration not being proceeded with the fee deposited will be refunded, with the exception of the Chamber's fee of Rs. 5 under clauses (a) and (b) and Rs. 15 under clause (c).

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

At the conclusion of the business before the meeting the Chairman stated that the Committee had intended, as a result of reference made to them during the year, to bring forward a resolution to the effect that unless otherwise expressly agreed between parties Sunday and chartered party holidays should not be deemed to be included in the days of notice given for completing the delivery alongside of export cargo under shipping order. However, on a reconsideration and in view of the fact that the reference to the Chamber was isolated the Committee decided not to bring forward the motion unless further references were made to the Chambers on the subject.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

The twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company was held yesterday, at its registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The directors' report stated that the working during the period under report had resulted as follows:—Land and property revenue, Rs. 1 29,509-2-3; old Mill profit, Rs. 79,810-8-7; new Mill profit, Rs. 1,907-0-5; making a total of Rs. 2,11,226-11-3. Deducting amount of agents and managers' commission, Rs. 10,761-14-10, there remained Rs. 2,00,464-12-5, which, with the balance of profit from last year Rs. 2,327-13 3, left a grand total of Rs. 2,02,792-9-8. Out of the above sum, the directors had set aside, to the credit of old and new mill depreciation fund account, Rs. 70,000, and to reserve fund Rs. 30,000, making a total of Rs. 1, 00,000, leaving disposable balance of profit of Rs. 1,02,792-9-8. Out of this balance, the directors would declare a dividend, at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,00,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,792-9-8. Out of this the directors recommended a bonus of Rs. 2,500 to the Company's employes, leaving a balance of Rs. 292-9-8, which the directors have carried forward to the next account. The directors proceed to say in their report:—Reference to the statement in respect of the profits derived from the Company's Land and Property will show, that the satisfactory yield referred to in last year's report has been well maintained during the period covered by this report, and with the object of increasing the Company's revenue from these sources, the Directors decided to build (from funds drawn from the Debenture Trustees Account) a new row of shops at the Colaba Main Road, and some Cotton Merchants' Offices at Arthur Bunder, all of which have been tenanted at rents giving a good return on the outlay. The amount sanctioned last year for the renovation and improvement of the old Mill is now in course of disbursement; orders have been placed for some new machinery and for new material required for the renovation of the existing machinery, and the latter having arrived, it has been fitted to the various machines and improved their efficiency, and the effect of this, together with other improvements which have been in progress during the interval of the last report, is now being realised in the shape of the enhanced profit shown in the current year's working of the old Mill. It will, however, take some time to complete all the alterations and renovations laid down in the original programme, and further necessitate the pursuance of the Directors' Policy of previous years, in requesting shareholders to agree to the spending of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 in the replacement of a portion of the old machinery, and effecting further improvements, with the object of increasing its profit-earning capacity. The year's result of the working of the J. W. Mill is decidedly better than last year; and the satisfaction felt at this improvement is somewhat enhanced when consideration is given to this mill being a spinning mill of a very small size only, and looking to the deplorable condition of the yarn trade during the year under report. The statement made by the Directors in last year's report in regard to placing before the shareholders a scheme for the extention and improvement of J. W. Mill has not been lost sight of, but in view of the still unsettled state the cotton spinning industry, the Directors deem it best to further postpone the matter. The Directors wish to take this opportunity of drawing shareholders' attention to the substantial additions made during the last three years to the Reserve and Depreciation Funds Accounts, with the object of strengthening the Company's financial position; this provision having been hitherto neglected on account of the adverse circumstances of the Company. It is hoped the pursuance of this careful and judicious policy will receive full approval, as we feel convinced, this is the right procedure to retrieve the reputation enjoyed by the Company some years ago. During the temporary absence on leave of Mr. Alex MacKenzie from Bombay the Directors have invited Mr. Geo. McKenzie to join the board as an additional Director, to which he has kindly consented, and in terms of section 95 of the articles of association, the shareholders will be asked to confirm his appointment. The retiring Directors are Mr Alex. McKenzie and Mr. H. M. Chichgar who are eligible for re-election. They will have to appoint two auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. G. McKenzie as a director was approved and confirmed Mr Alex. McKenzie and Mr. H. M Chichgar, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Mr J. E. Aspinwall were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each for each half yearly audit, and Rs. 50 more each for each half yearly taking stock of the Company's mills. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was set aside for payment of bonus to the Company's employes. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the chairman, the directors and the agents and managers, for the able management of the Company's affairs during the year under report. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

TROUSERS OR KNEE-BREECHES?

The following letter was addressed to the "Westminster Gazette,"—

Sir,—In commenting on the movement in favour of breeches versus trousers you expressed the opinion that most people would prefer "to let fairly well alone rather than expose their nether limbs to public criticism." This is, I am well aware, a popular view, but I believe it to be founded upon a fallacy.

It is commonly supposed that trousers disguise the imperfections of an indifferent lower limb, and, by reducing all to a dead level, are a boon to those who would suffer by comparison. I have studied the subject as an artist, and am satisfied that trousers have precisely the opposite effect.

The calf consists of two muscles (the gastrocnemius and soleus—if any of your readers wish for their names) which unite in raising the heel in walking by means of their common tendon, the well-known "tendo Achillis." It is safe to say that no important external muscle is so sure of exercise as those two. At every step they have to lift the weight of the body, and while some men rarely have occasion to wield anything heavier than a pen or knife and fork with the hand all who are not bedridden are compelled to put this muscle (we may regard it as one for this purpose) to very frequent use. Even if they do not leave the house they cannot avoid bringing it into play and every time it is used it does hard work.

Having abundant opportunities of judging, I speak from experience when I say that a leg without a fairly developed calf is a very rare thing. It varies necessarily with the general build and general habits of its possessor. A stoutly built man gives the muscle harder work than a slight one, and it develops in proportion. An athlete brings nearly all his muscles into full play, so that biceps gastrocnemius, &c., are all abnormal in bulk, and in the vast majority of cases the calf is in proportion to the rest of the frame; but it is specially safeguarded against the shrunken proportions which follow from want of use.

Now how do trousers affect this state of things? As follows: The shapeless parallel lines of the tubular trouser so neutralise all the more delicate forms of the limbs they cover that none but abnormally developed calves are discerned through them.

The slighter and even more graceful curves of limbs belonging to men of slighter build are entirely lost, and these men are credited with "straight-up-and-down" legs, though in many cases they would compare favourably with the more bulky forms if all were seen in stockings.

On the other hand, trousers exaggerate the defects of those limbs that are really deficient. Some years ago a lady, replying to my advocacy of breeches, said "Oh, but I know men whose legs would look perfectly awful in stockings." I asked her how she knew it, and, being a woman of quick wit, she immediately saw that she had given her case away. It was clear that the trousers, so far from favouring their wearers, had conveyed the impression that the legs within them were "perfectly awful."

In truth, the trouser is a libellous garment disfiguring all fairly well-made limbs and doing nothing to help the ill-made.

With regard to the very small number of persons whose calves are not even fairly well developed, nothing is more desirable than that they should be made aware of this and incited to a little wholesome walking, which would soon set them right.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY HOLIDAY,

Oak-tree House, Hampstead, September 27.

P. S.—In these days of almost universal cycling the number of defective calves must be smaller than ever.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE CLOSING SITTING.

AHMEDABAD, OCTOBER 18.

The last day's sitting of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference was held to-day in the mandap, Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk presiding. The sitting was largely attended. Mr. Lalshankar Umiashankar, in addressing the meeting, thanked them for electing him the Vice-President of the Conference and assured the Mahomedan community that not only he but many other Hindus were most anxious to assist the Conference in the work it had undertaken, to ameliorate the condition of the Mahomedan community. It was some twenty years ago since the Anjuman-i-Islam was started in Ahmedabad by Bawa Miya for the education of Mahomedans, and he was glad to remind them that the late Mr. Mahipatram and Messrs. Ramanbhoy Revashankar and others had assisted the Anjuman to the best of their abilities. He thanked Nawabzada Nassarulakhan for holding the Conference in Ahmedabad, and congratulated the Mahomedan community on the eagerness shown by contributing handsomely to all the proposals made by the Conference. The direct result of this Conference was that Ahmedabad was fortunate in having a free library and an orphanage through the efforts of Nawabzada Nassarulakhan, to whom the community owed a deep debt of gratitude. He exhorted the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad to pay more attention to female education, and moved a proposition to the effect that early marriages in the community should be discouraged.

Saiyad Ahmed Ali seconded and Saiyed Noorshamia supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

On the proposal of Munshi Saiyed Miya, it was resolved that an orphanage should be established in the city. The proposal was warmly received, and a handsome sum was subscribed on the spot for the purpose.

The President, in his concluding address, thanked the delegates for the trouble they had taken in attending the Conference, and said that the resolutions passed at the Conference were all beneficial to the community. Referring to the efforts of Munshi Mehdi Hussein he thanked his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who took a great deal of interest in the welfare of the Mahomedans, by establishing Urdu schools in his State. He congratulated Nawabzada Nassarulakhan on the establishment of a free library in the city, in the name of his late mother. The proposal for an orphanage was a good one, and he was glad to see that Mahomedans of all classes had come forward and responded most liberally. In regard to the Nawabzada Nassarullakhan Fund, the Mahomedans of the city had done their duty in starting the fund in the name of one who, he said, had devoted his life to the amelioration of the condition of the poor. The fund was subscribed to by all sections of the community, and it was but fit that it should be handed over to the Nawabzada, to be used in the best way he liked. With regard to religious education, he was sorry to find that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was not doing its work in this connection for the benefit of all sections of the Mahomedan community: he had heard of complaints from many. He hoped that the Mahomedans would take steps to improve matters.

Nawabzada Nassarulakhan, in concluding the proceedings of the Conference, observed that they all had watched the proceedings of the Conference for the last three days, and much had been said in regard to "purdah" system. His opinion was that the purdah system would never be abolished, even if the community took its rank among the most civilised and educated communities of the world. There was a false impression that female education in the Mahomedan community meant the abolition of the purdah system. That was not so, and the deliberations of the Conference had clearly proved that by female education they meant education of their girls in strict conformity with the precepts of Islam. In conclusion, he thanked the President, the delegates and all those whose efforts had tended to make the Conference the success it was.

This concluded the business of the Conference which resulted in the collection of over Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a free library in the name of Bari Begum, an orphanage and other funds.

Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar, President of the Gujarat Social Reform Association, has invited Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk, Nawabzada Nassarulakhan and the delegates of the Conference to a "pan sopari" party at the Bholanath Institute tomorrow.

NATIONAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

After the close of the Congress, the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad and the delegates from the different parts of the Presidency, who had remained in Ahmedabad after the third day's session met in the Congress 'mandap' in the afternoon to consider the desirability of establishing a National Mahomedan Association to safeguard the interests of the community, Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk was voted to the Chair.

The Chairman said that the object of the Presidency National Mahomedan Association was to improve the social condition of the Mahomedans and to promote their well-being. He said the Mahomedans were not enemies of the Indian National Congress, whose aims, objects and aspirations were good, but India had not yet attained a position to demand from Government those advantages which the Indian National Congress demanded. The Mahomedans were in no way benefited by the demands made from Government by the Congress, and it was owing to the spread of Congress ideas that their community did not receive a fair representation on the Municipal boards, in the Senate or the Legislative Council.

Nawabzada Nassarulakhan said what they wanted was class representation. The Congress was not composed of the masses or the gentry, but it was composed of a few from the middle classes, who had become dissatisfied with Government because their sons or relatives were not able to get Government employment and it was most desirable that the Mahomedans should have no connection with the Congress.

The Presidency National Mahomedan Association was then formed with Nawabzada Nassarulakhan as President, Mr. Mahomed Hussein Makba Nawab Sairoodin Hussein Khan and others as vice-presidents and the kazees of different zillas and others as members for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Association.

The meeting further resolved that the Association had no connection with the Indian National Congress and was of opinion that few Mahomedans in the Congress did not represent the Mahomedan community of the Presidency.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Indu Prakash" thinks the next Indian Congress will be a successful affair, and adds: Preparations for the twentieth Congress are going on briskly and the honorary secretaries will be still more active in their work now that the monsoon has almost ended. By the end of October, the Congress work will be carried on with all vigour, energy and the resources the secretaries can command. The work of collecting subscriptions is being carried pretty satisfactorily by the members of the working committee, a Subjects Committee has been appointed, and the several Congress Committees will soon be asked to suggest the topics which in their opinion, should be brought for discussion before the December session of the Congress. It is proposed to make some important and salutary changes this year in the selection of speakers.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL OF LORD RIPON.

Speaking of a proposal of the Babus of Calcutta, to raise a memorial of Lord Ripon, the "Rast Goftar" observes: It has been a standing complaint against natives of India that, though they are prone to preach, they are never practical. It is now twenty years since Lord Ripon retired from our country, and though the long and loud-tongued Bengalee Babus have been praising the ex-Viceroy all these years for his numerous acts of sympathy, generosity and kindness during his five years' "regime," they have failed to raise something like a permanent memorial in the shape of a statue to him. Viceroys, who have succeeded Lord Ripon, have statues raised to them in the metropolis of India, but the Viceroy who has, according to Indian sentiment, surpassed them all is still without any such memorial.

A SECOND GRADE COLLEGE AT DHARWAR.

Referring to some remarks made by his Excellency Lord Lamington the other day, the "Indian Spectator" enquires: Will Dharwar really have a second grade college? His Excellency the Governor could not have intended to enunciate the usual practice of the Secretariat or to raise false hopes, when he told the people of Dharwar that if they desired to have a second grade college and would formulate and submit a scheme to Government, that scheme would meet with full attention and consideration. The abolition of second grade colleges was one of the least happy of the recommendations of the Universities Commission, and it was very properly disapproved by Government. To congregate large numbers of students in a few cities, where the Government is unable to provide suitable boarding houses for them, and where the sanitary and moral surroundings are far from desirable, is only a means of accentuating the very evils which are condemned on all sides, and which the Universities Commission too condemned. Dharwar has other needs also the most urgent of which is an adequate water supply. Yet, if the Government, the Municipality, and possibly the District Board will between them manage to give sufficient support to the people to maintain a second grade college the parties concerned may all be congratulated on an event which appears to be locally much desired.

ABOLITION OF THE DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

The "Indu Prakash" objects to the abolition of the District Pleaders' examination, and remarks: We are not sure if the grounds stated by the Judges of the Bombay High Court in support of their proposal to abolish the District Pleaders' examination will be regarded even by themselves in their cooler moments as sufficiently justifying the retrograde step of a distinctly revolutionary character they are about to take in this matter. There is neither a precedent, nor is there a necessity for even thinking of this matter at this time in particular when there are several other abuses in the system of giving justice to people in the Presidency which need more urgent attention. Even in the High Court itself, a number of reforms have yet to be attended to if at all the Honourable Judges are at present in a mood to go in for reform.

FEES TO MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Some of the native papers are in favour of abolishing the fees paid to the members of the Municipal Standing Committee. The "Rast Goftar" says: The motion put forward at a meeting of the Corporation, last week to adopt measures for the abolition of fees paid to the members for attendance at the Standing Committee, is not likely to find favour with those of our Civic Fathers, who look forward to making money out of their civic services. We do not, however, hold that their number is any very large, and the majority will approve of a step likely to effect a good saving in the Municipal coffers. A measure such as this will add to the respectability of the Corporation, as a body, and of the members individually for their elevated sense of public duty. We do not think that members of the Corporation, in their capacity as Corporators, have to attend to work by any means less onerous or responsible than the sort of work which falls to the lot of its Standing Committee. But while the one body makes civic duties a labour of love, the other seeks to make pecuniary capital out of it.

THE NEW HOME RULE.

MR. WYNDHAM'S DOUCHE.

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following letter from Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, appears in the "Times:"—

Sir,—No report of the earlier proceedings of the Irish Reform Association has reached me, and no correspondent has invited my opinion on the aims and proposed methods of that body, in so far as I might have been able to glean them from the Press. But in your issue of to-day there appears an elaborate report unanimously adopted by the association on Friday last. This does in my judgment call for comment since silence pending the usual opportunities of the platform would I believe be misrepresented by the advocates of Home Rule, and might conceivably, be misunderstood by some of those who in common with myself and all members of the Unionist party are opposed to that policy. Under these circumstances peculiar to this period of the political year, I venture on the course unusual for a Minister of soliciting the hospitality of your columns.

The report embraces and tends to confuse three subjects which are by their nature categorically distinct—namely:—

I. Economy in the application to Irish purposes of public moneys now actually expended in that country, dealt with in paragraphs 1—15, inclusive, of the report. II. An amendment in the procedure of private Bill legislation for Ireland consequential on the success which has attended that reform in respect of Scotland dealt with in paragraph 16. III. The institution of a statutory Legislative Assembly for Ireland, dealt with partly in 16 and wholly in 17.

The fusion or confusion, of the third with the second and, more remotely, with the first, of these three distinct subjects occasions my comment and restricts its scope in the main to the third subject. Upon that I have to say, without reserve or qualification, that the Unionist Government is opposed to the multiplication of legislative bodies within the United Kingdom whether in pursuance of the policy generally known as "Home Rule for Ireland," or in pursuance of the policy generally known as "Home Rule all round."

That being so, I refrain for the present from enlarging on I. and II.; otherwise my comment, becoming of necessity diffuse, would tend to confirm that confusion of distinct subjects which, in my opinion, is not only a blemish on the surface, but a fault in the foundation of the Irish Reform Association's propaganda imperilling all that is, from a Unionist point of view legitimate and laudable in their aspirations.

To forestall misapprehension I must, however, touch, though no more on the other two distinct subjects:—II. Private Bill Legislation. The difficulty of devising a "panel" suited to Ireland has not been solved. I. Economy in the application to Irish purposes of public moneys now actually expended in Ireland. Any adequate attempt to deal with this complicated subject must involve a transgression of the limits I have laid down. Yet I would briefly indicate certain pertinent considerations—e.g. (1) Whilst it is admitted by the Government that savings on Irish expenditure may well be applied to the purposes peculiar to Ireland it is not admitted that such an application can be accompanied, as of right, by grants proportionately equivalent to grants for exclusively English or Scotch purposes. (2) The last equivalent grant to Ireland, called the "Irish Development Grant," is hypothecated up to the hilt for (a) losses incidental to the flotation below par of stock for land purchase; (b) education; (c) reproductive expenditure. (3) Future savings on Irish administration are hypothecated up to £250,000 a year as a partial set-off to the land purchase bonus of £12,000,000.

It follows that any body of whatever complexion created now to deal with Irish finance would either fall into contempt for lack of funds, or else endure only as a lever for extorting expenditure incompatible with the high standard of existing taxation and the comparatively low standard of public credit. Under these circumstances the destruction of existing departments charged with the administration of Irish finance, to make way for the construction of some other body, vaguely adumbrated, is a matter for speculation proper enough for private individuals but outside the sphere of practical politics.

I do not for a moment question the sincerity of the Irish Reform Association's intention to avoid any course which might impair the Parliamentary union of Great Britain and Ireland. I am convinced of their devotion to the Imperial ideal. I welcome their desire to stimulate energy and foster collaboration among their countrymen for the promotion of education commerce and industry. These aspirations are unimpeachable. But the chances of their realisation are prejudiced and not enhanced, when they are confused with any plan, however tentative, for the multiplication of legislative assemblies within the limits of the United Kingdom. To any such plan however contracted in scope and vague in feature, the Unionist party is opposed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WYNDHAM.

35, Park-lane, W., September 26.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following are the Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1904-1905:—

Presidency.	Latest Month. Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In August, 1904— Bengal	50,00,000	63,00,025	13,00,025	.....
In July 1904— Bombay	12,00,000	7,79,100	.....	4,20,900
Total.....	62,00,000	70,79,125	8,79,125	.....

Fifth sales of Bengal opium and 4 month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of August, 1904— Bengal	2,50,00,000	3,30,68,670	80,68,670	......
To end of July, 1904— Bombay	31,00,000	22,11,450	.....	8,88,550
Total.....	2,81,00,000	3,52,80,120	71,80,120	.....

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18th October 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 .... £ 16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 8th October 1904 by Council Bills.................. £ 9,401,852
   By Gold .... nil
3. Balance to be remitted from 9th October 1904 to 31st March 1905.................... £7,098,148

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c

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Bad Blood

Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.

Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done. I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it, I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the scales were beginning to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Before his death Mr. Davenport Adams edited a reprint of Benjamin Disraeli's "Revolutionary Epick," which we are getting, with more of his verse. The poem was written in 1834, and is, perhaps, little known to present day readers.

Sir Lewis Morris's historical drama of the Emperor Leo, the Armenian, is in many respects the story of Othello and Iago—the simple soldier and the villain. Like his Gycia it is based on Byzantine history, and indeed, the main incidents in it are facts poetically rendered. It will appear soon in the new edition of Sir Lewis's works.

A book referring to the present war in the Far East is being published by Mr. Werner Laurie. It is entitled the Campaign with Kuropatkin, and is written by Mr. Douglas Story, the well-known war correspondent. He has been with the Russian army in Manchuria, and only returned to England the other day.

Eben Holden, with its spray of Western pine, as Bret Harte's line says, was much read in this country. Its author, Mr. Irving Bacheller, has quite a different subject for his new story, which Messrs. Harper are to publish here. It is called Vergilius, is a tale of the Coming of Christ, and the scene of it is laid in Rome and Jerusalem.

The South African war inspires a group of the stories in Mr. Kipling's new book which will appear on Tuesday. Thus one gets an American inventor into the firing line where he can see the British Army at close quarters. Another is of war as a Sikh soldier sees it, and a third is Private Copper, whose chums join in a controversial camp-fire lilt beginning 'E sent us is blessin from London town.

The Poet Laureate's new prose book is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan on an early day. It has, for motto, the line Life is worth living not so much for what it gives as for what it suggests. Mostly the Poet's Diary refers to travel in Italy between the sixties and the present time. Was it not Mr. Austin who when he first visited Rome, had Shelley's grave, which had been neglected, planted with flowers?

Mr. Dent published a colour book on Paris the other day, and now he is about to issue volumes on Rome and Oxford. The former is by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley and Miss Duff Gordon and contains a hundred and fifty pictures. Some fifty of these are colour drawings specially made by Mr. Aubrey Waterfield. The writer of the Oxford book is Mr. Cecil Headlam, and Mr. Herbert Railton contributes a series of coloured lithographs to it. It is a companion work to the Dean of Ely's Cambridge, which appeared last year.

Lady Mary Loyd has made an English translation of Waliszewski's book on Ivan the Terrible. It is his latest contribution to the history of Russia, and it is regarded as perhaps more valuable than any of its predecessors. It casts much light on the labours the aspirations and the disappointments of those who began the making of Russia. Some of its light is thought even to have a bearing on the struggle, now going on in the Far East as a helping us to understand both the strength and the weakness of Russia.

Canon Beeching has been editing a volume of the sermons of Canon Ainger. He says:—My aim has been not to make the volume representative of the whole cycle of Christian truth, but to make it as characteristic as possible of the individual preacher. What interested him most in religion, Canon Beeching remarks of Canon Ainger, was the character of Christ. The book is about to appear through Messrs. Macmillan, who also have in the press a volume of literary papers by Canon Ainger.

A book review by Mr. John Morley is in these days a rare thing. He has one in the new Nineteenth Century, on Mr. Frederic Harrison's historical romance, Theophano. He says of it:—No piece of dilettantism, it is the production of one, now long well-known as an accomplished scholar, a traveller, a powerful writer, who has kept himself well abreast of the acquisitions of new learning and new culture and who, in this case, has both thoroughly worked the contemporary records at first hand and laboriously mastered the mass of elucidation and dissertation due to an army of specialists.

Mr. George Howell is writing his autobiography The book should be of great interest, for Mr. Howell who is seventy-three on Wednesday next, has for more than half a century been closely associated with various political and social movements. His career has been one of contrasts. Beginning life as a bricklayer's 'prentice he afterwards became the chief organiser of the big movement for the extension of the franchise in the sixties. Later, of course, he was M.P. for Haggerston. He has been an enthusiastic book collector, and has a unique library of books and pamphlets.

Voltaire, in verses addressed to Madame du Barry in 1773, said that she was made for the gods. Three quarters of a century later Sainte-Beuve wrote:—Madame de Pompadour was the last king's mistress worthy of the name; after her it would be impossible to descend and enter with decency into the history of the Du Barry. But since then history has taken a kindlier view of this lady, and it is because there is so much information available about her that Mr. Noel Williams has written a finely illustrated monograph which Messrs. Harper are publishing.

"To send to a friend"—that is the idea of a series of pretty booklets appearing through "Simpkins." They are meant in particular for Christmas, the season of peace and goodwill. "Rosemary, that's for remembrance," and so they are called the Rosemary Booklets. Says "H.S."—no doubt Mr. Harold Shaylor—in a foreword to one of the volumes:—Shakespeare tells us "virtue is beauty," and in gathering these gems of thought together the compiler hopes their virtue and beauty will be in no way lessened through having been removed from their context.

Chinese has generally been regarded as a very difficult language to acquire. We are told of a book which is about to appear that it hopes in some measure to dispel this "popular fallacy." It is entitled "Chinese made easy," and it is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. An American scholar, Dr. Brouner, of Columbia University, and a native Chinese missionary, Fung Yue Mow, are jointly responsible for the book. But to make it still more an international concern, it has an introduction by Dr. H. A. Giles, who is professor of Chinese at Cambridge.

Dr. Fitchett is the author of a sea tale of the days of Nelson which Messrs. Smith, Elder will publish next week. It is entitled "The Commander of the Hirondelle.—Rita has written a romance of the Peak Country under the title the Silent Woman. It is being published by Messrs. Hutchinson.—"The Little Marquis of Brandenburg" is the title of a novel by Mr. W. R. Trowbridge which Messrs. Hurst and Blackett are publishing.—Messrs Macmillan will next week issue a history of education in the United States. It is by Professor Edwin Grant of Illinois University.—On the Road to Lhasa is a book by Mr. Edmund Candler which Mr. Arnold announces. It is, of course, an account of the Tibet mission.—Mr. Edward Marston's reminiscences will be published on October 6 by Mr. Heinemann.—Mr. John Lane will publish on October 4 a new album of drawings by Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, entitled everyday People. It strikes out a fresh line, but does not omit the Gibson Girl.

An interesting contribution to Oriental history will be Mr Vincent A Smith's Early History of India, which the Oxford University Press is about to publish. The work covers the period from 600 B.C. to the Mahomedan Conquest, and gives a detailed account of the Invasion of Alexander the Great. It is claimed that no connected narrative of the early events in our Eastern Empire has been attempted for 18 centuries.

A new popular handbook of Indian affairs by Mr. Arthur Sawtell, under the title Actual India, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will deal mainly with the problems and projects of British administration in India to-day. The information and figures given will be the most recent available and a new map will be appended to the work.

In his forthcoming volume, Traffics and Discoveries Mr. Rudyard Kipling again reveals the fascination which all types of mechanical invention possess for his muse. Thus the story entitled "Their Lawful Occasions," narrates the adventures of a torpedo-boat in the course of some naval manœuvres. The wild exploits of a motor-car from the subject of another story, called "Steam Tactics"; and "Wireless" is, needless to say, connected with the Marconi system. Each tale is preceded by a poem illustrative of the subject which follows.

A "Bradshaw" is to be issued shortly in a reformed shape. Clearer type is to be used and a superior paper. One hundred pages have been added, making a total of 1132 They explain the various railway routes by which a passenger can reach a given sport; they give him the distances between the stations, the shortest time occupied on the journey, the fares (single, return, and week-end), and a mass of other helpful information.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM.

"From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this.
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DRESSELHUYS Cigars are made in all shapes to suit everyone. But their quality is the best.

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DUNLOP TYRES
STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)
ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY
BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.
WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION.
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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
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PERFUMERS
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Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants
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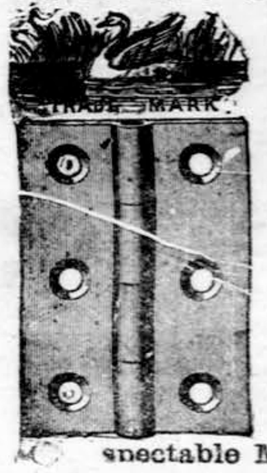

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Soapmakers
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TO THEIR MAJESTIES
THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS
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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.
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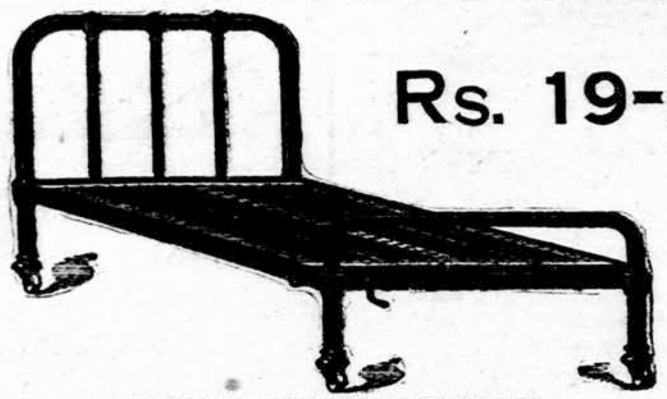


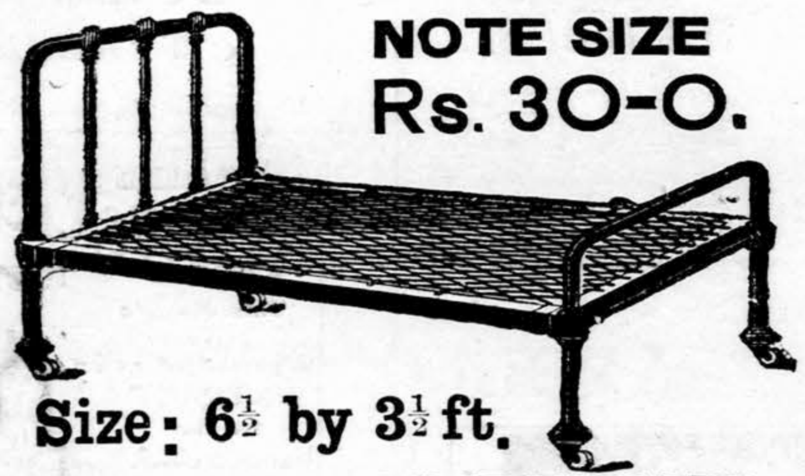
Rs. 19-8.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

As per illustration, well made from best materials, fitted with adjustable woven handle wire mattress.
Size : 6½ by 3 feet, Rs. **19-8.**

THE "LONSDALE"

NOTE SIZE
Rs. 30-0.



Size: 6½ by 3½ ft.

THE LONSDALE IRON COTS.

As per illustration, fitted with diamond wire spring mattress, same make as Lawson Tait, fitted in 3 parts.
Size : 6½ by 3½ ft., Rs. **30-0.**

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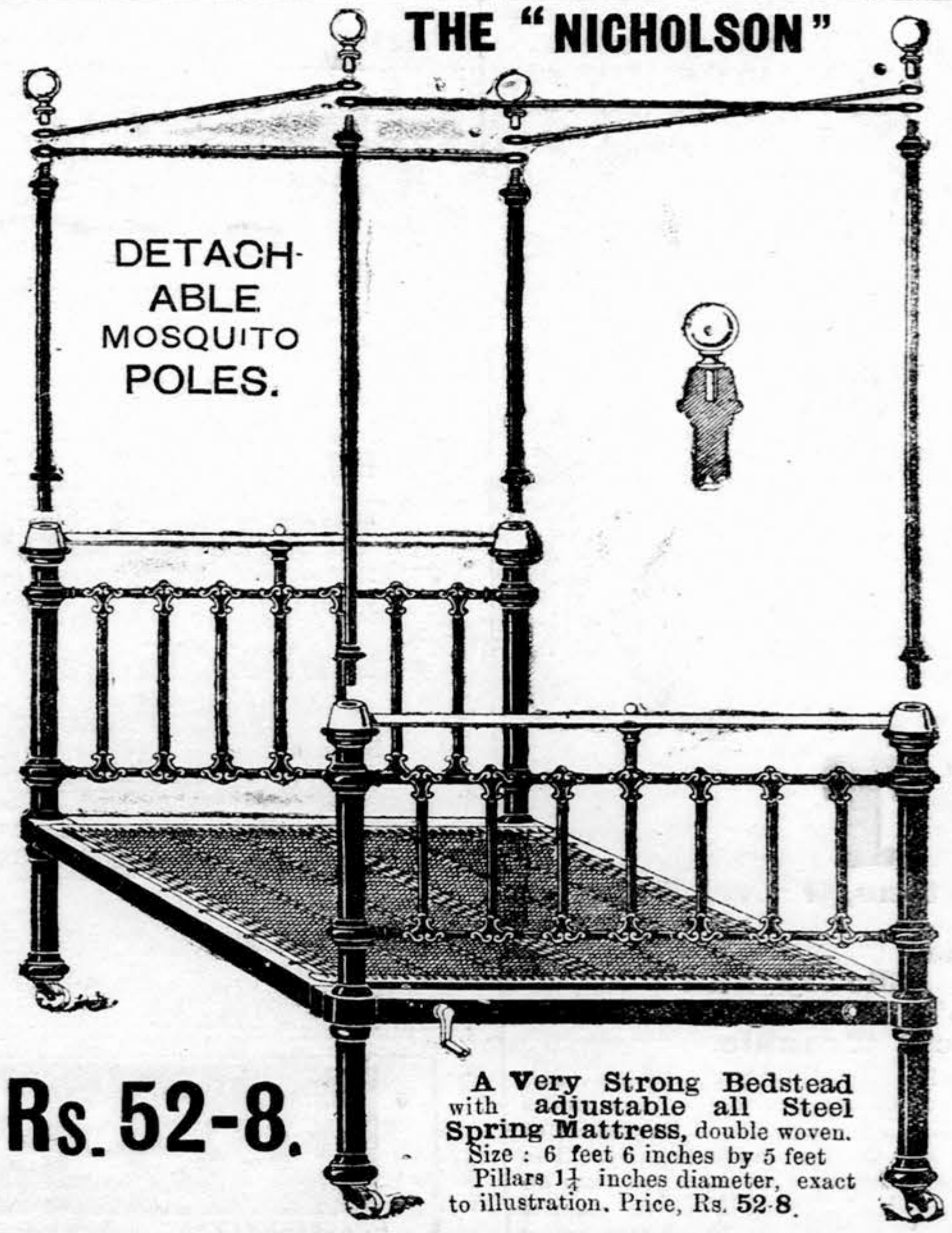
DETACHABLE MOSQUITO POLES.

Rs. 52-8.

A Very Strong Bedstead with adjustable all Steel Spring Mattress, double woven.
Size : 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet
Pillars 1¼ inches diameter, exact to illustration. Price, Rs. 52-8.

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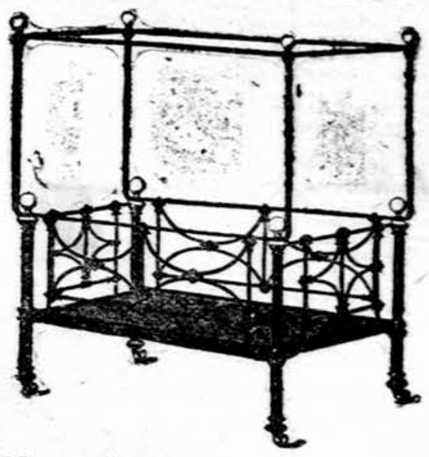
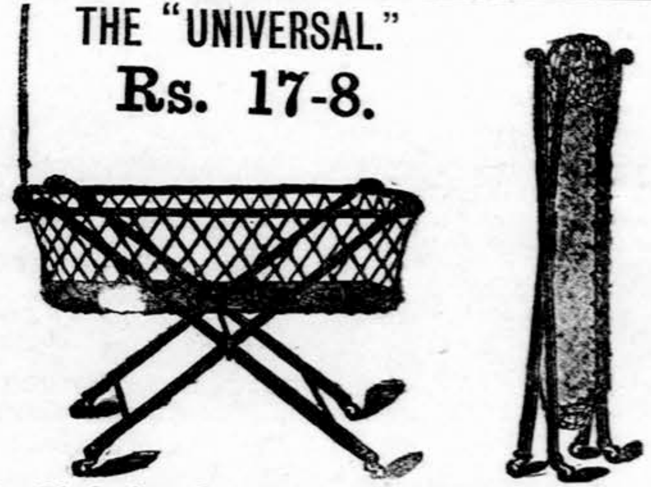


Rs.
26-8.
4½ feet
by
2½ feet
Rs.
26-8.

Child's Cheap Cot, with double woven mattress, mesh fastened to sides, bottom in one piece, Japanned black with brass knobs. Size 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches
Price, Rs. **26-8.**

THE "UNIVERSAL."

Rs. 17-8.



Collapsible Cradle with strong iron frame, and very stout bottom, with cord sides, folds perfectly flat. Price, Rs. **17-8.**
Also with spring wire bottom and chain sides.
Price, Rs. **19-8.**

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages,

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

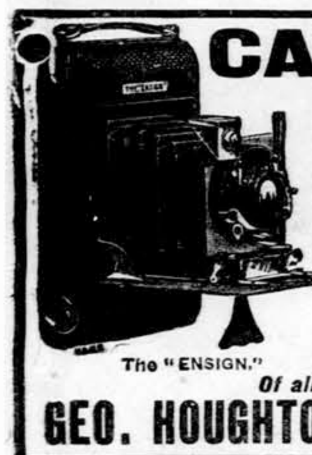
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.



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CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼ × 3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model	**Prices from**	**£6 17 6**
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Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to

GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

'GRAND PRIX,'' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Distinguished everywhere for
Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality,
and Highly Nutritive Properties.

EPPS'S COCOA

The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable Food for Children.
Giving them Strength and Vigour
They like it, and thrive on it.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
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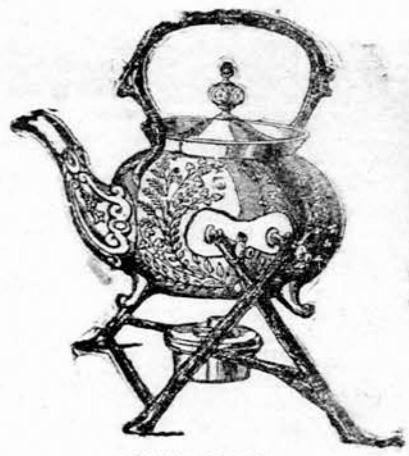
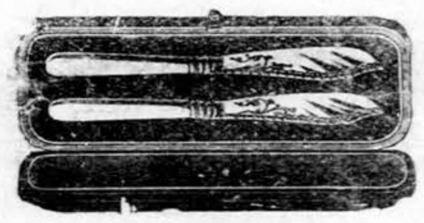
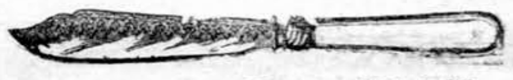


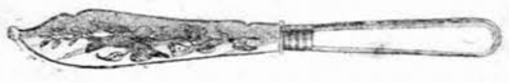
Spirit Kettle
Best Eelectro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



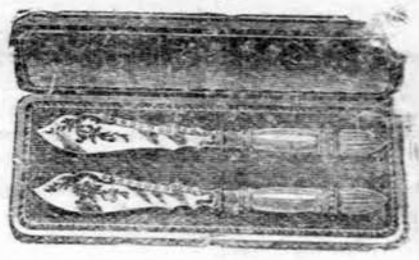
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



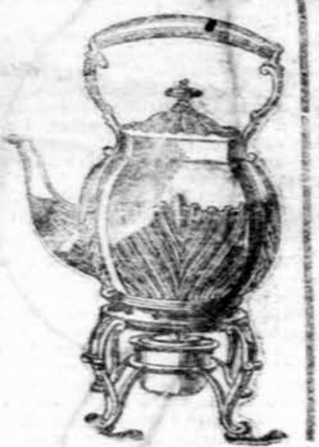
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver
Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



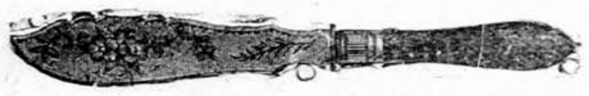
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver.
Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



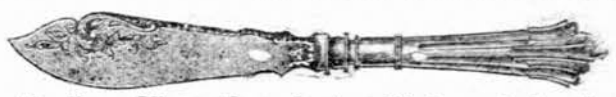
Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30;
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.



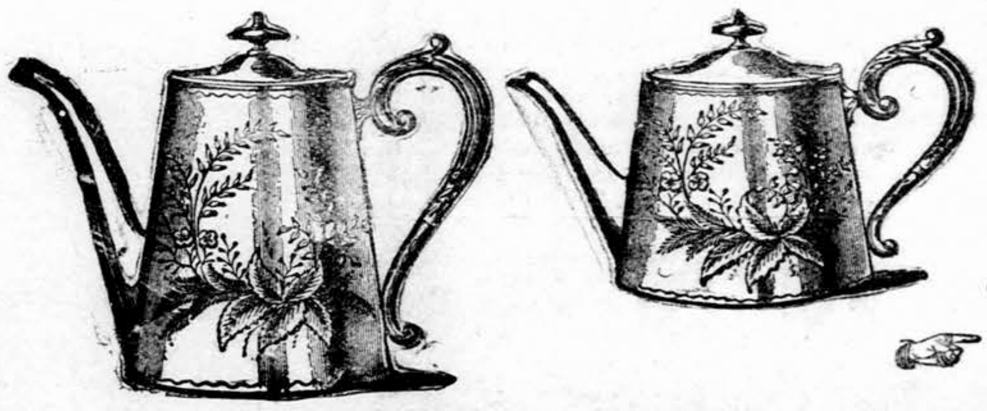
Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

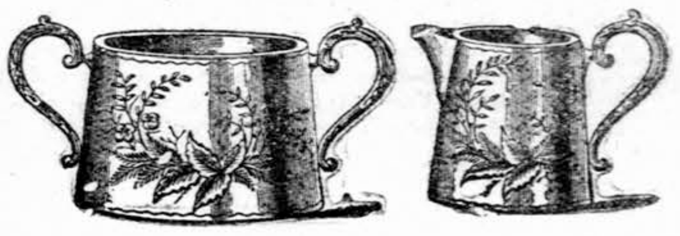


Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.



Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.





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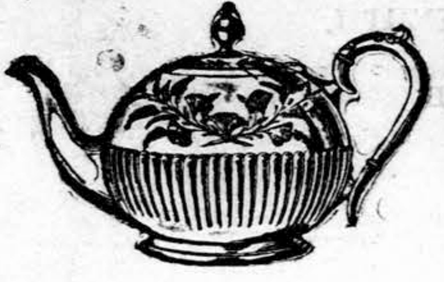
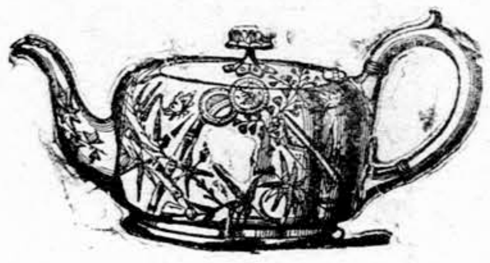
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

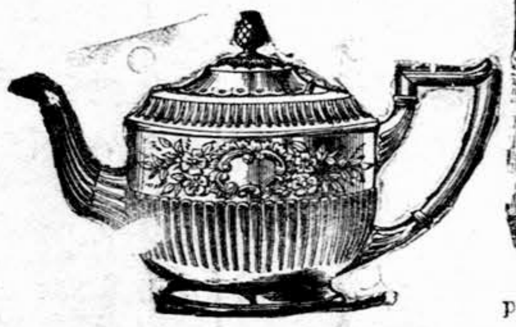
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.



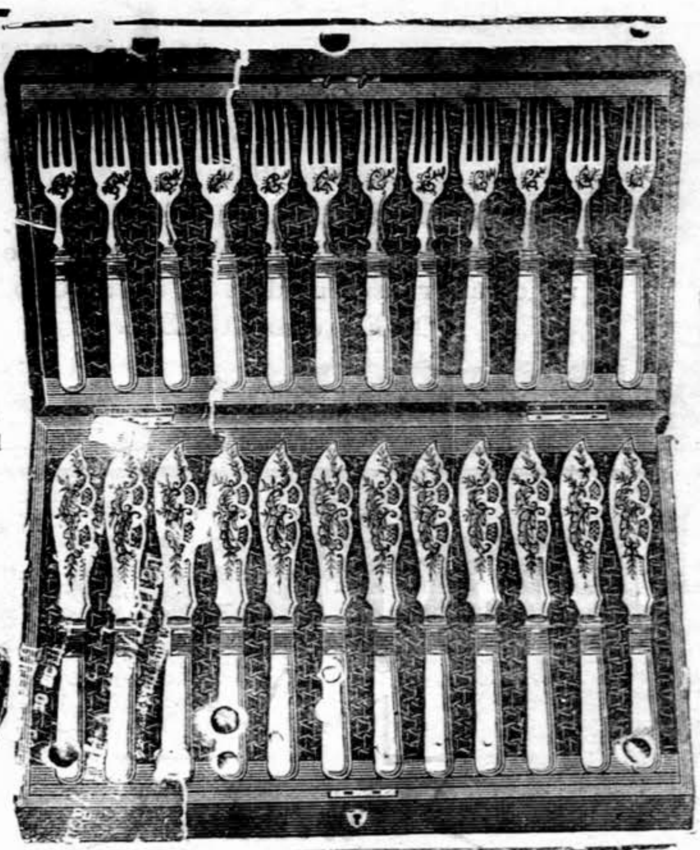
Teapot;
Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated
on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.



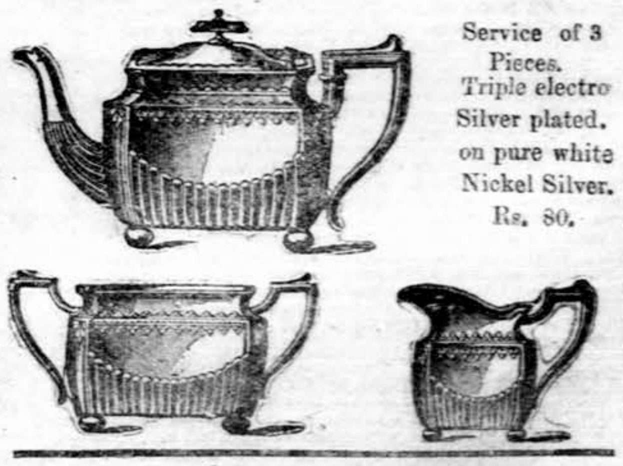
Teapot,
Choicely Engraved
Best Silver Plated
on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26,



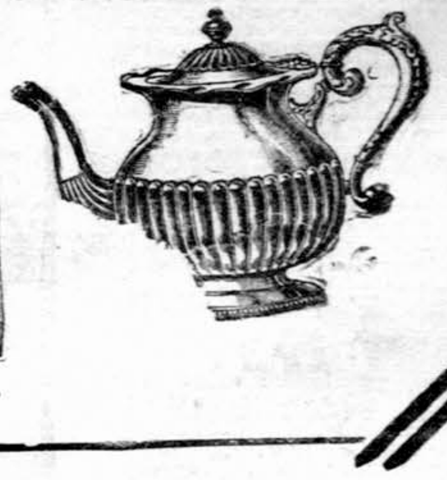
Teapot,
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.



Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro
Silver plated.
on pure white
Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.



Teapot
Best electro
Silver plated
on Brittania
Metal.
Rs. 22.

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WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS.

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers.* Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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